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MORAL: * * * *

Victoria Daily Times.

12 PAGES

VOL. 16 VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1892. NO. 94

5-ACRE GARDENS.

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PRICES FROM $60 PER ACRE.

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—AGENTS FOR—

WELLS, FARGO & COMP'Y

THE LIBERAL PROGRAMME.

Gladstone Takes His Stand on the Platform Framed at Newcastle Convention.

Disquieting Revelations Brought out by the British Army Investigations.

The Fleet to be Sent by Uncle Sam to Protect the Precious Seals in Behring Sea.

LONDON, April 15.—Mr. Gladstone announced that he considers the Newcastle programme the definite platform for the coming elections. He promises to address a series of meetings during the campaign. Mr. Gladstone replying to a memorial from the Irish Baptists and other dissenters against home rule on religious grounds, contends that alarm lest the Dublin legislature might oppress Protestants ought not to be entertained, as the Imperial Government is a safeguard for religious and civil freedom.

Ten thousand delegates will be present at the Unionist convention in Belfast. One hundred and fifty thousand persons will participate in the procession.

The rumor that John Dillon is about to retire from political life on account of a quarrel with Healy is ridiculed.

The British Army.

LONDON, April 16.—The revelations made before the committee of enquiry into the state of the British Army have been the sensation of the week. The leading military chiefs concurred in the opinion that there is hardly a single infantry battalion at home that is not affected. The revelation will lead to active agitation in Parliament as soon as the recess is over, the Secretary of War having promised that he will not obstruct the full discussion of defects and reforms. Adjutant-General Wood declared that 50 per cent. of the men encamped at Aldershot, were unfit for camp duty and four days' service, on account of their youth and lack of stamina. The Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief, endorsed this startling statement, adding that if called upon to mobilize two army corps on short notice it would be impossible, and he did not think it possible to mobilize one corps composed of 25 battalions of infantry. In response to a query as to whether the battalions were fit for home defence, Lord Wolseley replied "If invaded tomorrow they would be better than nothing." It is said the volunteer force is the most important factor in home defence. The Duke of Connaught said if his command were ordered to service not half of them would be allowed to go on account of unfitness. The main cause of the weakness of the home battalion is stated to be depletion of the best men for foreign and colonial service. Lord Wolseley likened the forces to a squeezed lemon. The Duke of Connaught held that grown men would not join the service, as wearers of the Queen's uniform were socially ostracized and because soldiers were wantonly burdened with excessive sentry duty. In regard to strengthening the home battalions, the consensus of opinion favored more liberal pay and better provisions.

Mother and Son Executed.

BERLIN, April 16.—A woman named Kruse, convicted of the murder of her husband, and her eldest son, Wilhelm, who was her accomplice in the murder, were executed at Dortmund yesterday. The prisoners confessed the murder, saying they had become weary of keeping the victim because he was unfit for work. Wilhelm, being unable to walk, was partially carried to the scene of execution and submitted quietly. The executioner severed his head from the body with a single sweep of the axe. When everything was ready the woman was led out. She walked firmly to the block, placed her head where she was told to, and the executioner finished the ghastly work.

An Afghan Victory.

LONDON, April 16.—Information has been received here that an engagement had taken place between the forces of the Ameer of Afghanistan and a force of the Khan of Juanot. The latter was defeated. The Afghans captured the town of Asmar. By this victory the Ameer is enabled to command the Dora Pass, one of the two passes leading through the Pamir country to India. The other pass is held by the British.

Split in the McCarthyite Party.

LONDON, April 16.—The St. James Gazette, the Tory evening organ, has a dispatch from Dublin to the effect that the McCarthyite party has split into four sections, one headed by Mr. Timothy Healy, the second by Mr. John Dillon and William O'Brien; the third wing is known as the neutrals and the fourth consists of Justin McCarthy and son.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The weekly statement of associated banks shows the following changes: Reserve decrease, $7000; loans, increase, $2,753,700; specie, increase, $1,071,909; legal tenders, decrease, $166,300; deposits, increase, $3,825,200; circulation, decrease, $94,100. The banks now hold $15,788,100 in excess of the 25 per cent. rule.

Shot by Highwaymen.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 16.—The mail rider between Merando and Rock Mines and the postmaster at the latter place were shot dead by highwaymen last night. A posse of United States marshals are after the miscreants.

Burned to Death.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Mrs. Mary Butler, colored, 413 Eight street southwest, was burned to death this morning by her clothing taking fire from the stove.

NEW WESTMINSTER NOTES.

The Kennedys Will Appear at the Bar on Tuesday—Mysterious Death of a Child.

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 16.—Kennedy men say the opera house will not hold the crowd to attend the public meeting to-night. The meeting is the general topic of conversation. The sergeant-at-arms is in town. The Kennedys' friends say he need not trouble himself with the service of the warrant, as the Kennedys will surrender themselves and be present at the bar of the House on Tuesday, now that they have got things in proper shape for their defence.

The body of the seven-months' old child of Alexander Gardiner is in Fales' morgue and an inquest is being held to ascertain the cause of death. Dr. McLean was called by the child's parents seven hours after the death of the child. The parents of the child were intoxicated the night of its decease. Their evidence at the inquest, while it does not absolutely conflict, nevertheless does not knit well together. Dr. Boggs, who held the post mortem, gives evidence this afternoon.

American Ship Engaged in the Slave Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The Examiner this morning says that the steamer Montserrat will sail on Monday for the Islands of the Gilbert group to take a cargo of several hundred slaves to the coffee plantations of Guatemala. The same parties that were interested in the lost brig Tahiti are also interested in the Montserrat. In order to conceal the true purpose of the voyage the vessel is advertised to sail for Nanaimo, but she is taking little or no freight for that port. She will go to Nanaimo, however, and there take on enough coal to enable her to make the round trip. From Nanaimo she will go to Butaritari, calling at Honolulu long enough to land freight, and will then proceed to the Gilbert group and begin to take on her slaves.

HON. GEO. E FOSTER.

A Very Good Likeness of the Dominion Minister of Finance.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada, was born in Carleton County, New Brunswick, Sept. 3rd, 1847. He received his primary education in the common and superior schools of his native county and in September, 1865 entered the University, graduating in 1868. In 1871 he was appointed professor of classics and history in the University of New Brunswick and with a view of more fully qualifying himself for the position prosecuted his studies for the two succeeding years in Edinburgh and Heidelburg. Early in life he identified himself with temperance associations and during his occupancy of the university

chair delivered lectures and addresses on temperance topics and, upon his resignation, engaged in an extensive lecturing tour, delivering addresses on total abstinence and prohibition in all the provinces of Canada and many of the Eastern States. In 1882 he was elected to represent King's County in the House of Commons and in 1885 was sworn in as a member of the Privy Council and invested with the portfolio of marine and fisheries. He held the position till 1888 when he became Minister of Finance. The Hon. George E. Foster is one of the foremost speakers in the country, a man of great energy and much earnestness and a full believer in the future greatness of Canada.

FIRE IN ST. CATHARINES.

Several Buildings Burned, Causing a Loss of $75,000.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., April 16.—The fire which started last night in the Palace ice rink was brought under control at 1 o'clock this morning. The rink, five dwelling houses and two barns were destroyed. There were several narrow escapes from loss of life. Capt. Clifford, who was lying ill in his house, was rescued with difficulty. The total loss is $75,000.

NANAIMO NEWS.

A Miner Accidentally Killed—Strike in the Protection Island Shaft.

NANAIMO, April 16.—A fatal accident occurred in the Northfield shaft on Thursday whereby John Williams, a miner, lost his life. The deceased was working in his stall when a fall of rock came down crushing Williams beneath it. He lived only a few minutes after being extricated. A coroner's inquest was held during the afternoon and a good deal of evidence taken, but the jury returned a verdict of accidental death without any comment, being apparently satisfied that the accident was not caused by any fault of the company.

A RICH STRIKE.

Again another rich strike of excellent coal has to be chronicled on behalf of the New V. C. Co., and which has been discovered in the sinking of the new shaft on Protection Island and in connection with the Esplanade shaft. The find is of the utmost importance to the company and the city as it gives to the company another large resource to draw from when required. The new seam is found to be four feet thick and the quality of the coal is not to be surpassed by that from any other mine in the province. The present seam underlies the great seam in No. 1 shaft and is said to be a regular seam with a slight pitch. It runs directly under the bay, so that there is hardly a possibility of it playing out for many years. This shaft has cost a good sum of money in putting it down, but now the company have been well rewarded for their exertions and it is to be hoped in the future they will be well repaid for the amount of capital expended on this great undertaking.

ANNIVERSARY BALL.

The third anniversary ball of the Miners' and Mine Laborers' Protective Association will be given in the Opera House on Monday, May 2nd. Prof. Stoel's orchestra has been engaged for the occasion, and besides a neat programme of vocal music has been promised, so that the affair promises to be very interesting.

FOOTBALL.

A football match between the Nanaimo juniors and the Northfield association teams took place at Northfield yesterday, and the contest was a hard one on both sides. Northfield scored two goals against no goal for Nanaimo.

A QUIET FRIDAY.

Good Friday passed off in a very tranquil manner in Nanaimo without any affair of interest transpiring. Many availed themselves of the advantage of the excursion train to Victoria and others went to Vancouver. But for the stores being closed, thus giving the city an aspect of Sunday, one would hardly have thought the day was one of so much interest.

TO IMPROVE THE TRACK.

A new steam shovel arrived here from Victoria this morning, which is to be used in filling in all the bridges on the E. & N. Railroad. Engineers are out making a careful examination of all the bridges and any defect in them will be speedily remedied.

Behring Sea Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The government is moving in the Behring Sea matter with considerable rapidity, and by the first of May a formidable fleet of vessels will be on the outskirts of Behring Sea ready to protect American interests therein. Four revenue cutters, the Rush, Bear, Corwin and Albatross, are now on their way north, or are preparing at San Francisco to go. The men-of-war Adams and Mohican are now in northern waters, while the Baltimore and Yorktown have been ordered to the Columbia River. Major Williams, agent of the United States at the seal islands, is now at San Francisco awaiting his instructions for the season. He will probably leave for the seal islands on May 8th, on which date vessels of the American Commercial Company leave with their agent for the island of St. Paul. All United States vessels ordered to Behring Sea are instructed to stop at Port Townsend, where most of them will receive final instructions.

Oregon Crimpers.

LONDON, April 16.—Capt. Donovan of the British ship Dumbarton Rock, at Dunkirk, from Portland, Oregon, claims to have been caused great hardship by "crimpers" at Astoria, Or., on November 3rd. The Standard says regarding the case that it shows the urgent necessity of the English government inducing the United States to abolish "crimping" by suppression of desertion, which has always ceased when ship masters are permitted to arrest men who quit their ships without leave.

On Good Friday and Easter Monday the E. & N. Railway Company will run afternoon passenger trains arriving in Victoria at 8:05 p.m. and in Wellington at 7:41 p.m. Excursion tickets will also be issued on those days good until Monday.

MANY ATTRACTIONS BOOKED

Henry Warde and His Company Greeted by Crowded Houses at the Victoria.

Opera and Burlesque Companies Will Hold the Boards Four Nights Next Week.

Corinne the Pride of America to be Here on Monday and Tuesday Evenings.

Seldom has a more intelligent or fashionable audience filled the Victoria theatre to its limits than that which witnessed Frederick Warde and his strong company play the drama "The Lion's Mouth" on Thursday evening. Mr. Warde fully sustained his reputation as an actor of the highest rank, and succeeded in winning the entire approval of his audience. He proved himself at once a powerful and a graceful actor, his fine stage presence and magnificent voice leaving nothing to be desired in his interpretation of the romantic part Novaria or Rinaldo. The work done by Mr. C. D Herman in the character of Fra. Angelo, the chief inquisitor must be ranked as equal to that of Mr. Warde. There was nothing to choose between the two as to which was the better actor. The support was worthy of two such leaders; in every particular the play achieved success. Last night the favorite old play "Damon and Pythias" was given to a large and delighted audience. The Knights of Pythias turned out in full force and presented Mr. Warde with a handsome floral emblem, for the able manner in which he had sustained the part of Damon. Mr. Herman's Pythias was grand, winning great applause.

GOING ON THE CIRCUIT.

The Imperial Stock Company will play to-night, "Rip Van Winkle," as the closing piece of their present engagement. The go on the tour of the other Provincial cities next week, and are to appear in a series of carefully selected plays. There was a good audience present last night to see "Divorce" played by this company. The piece was well staged and played in the company's usual talented manner. The customary Saturday matinee will be given this afternoon, "Kathleen Mavourneen" the play. The holder of the lucky number will receive a handsome gift.

ANOTHER DRAWING CARD.

The principal attraction booked for the closing weeks of the month at the Victoria is Leavitt's pantomime, "The [illegible]" which is to be presented on the 21st and 22nd inst. This company has lately been reorganized and contains a strong force of professional fun-makers, mostly from Europe. Among the more notable attractions are the Alhambra ballet from London, and several new dances of a peculiar description. The company boasts a splendid wardrobe and the scenery will be a surprise. The company is a large one capable of excellent chorus work and containing many talented musicians.

PRETTY AND POPULAR.

The famous Corinne, supported by the Kimball Opera Comique Company, is to appear here next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. This is a great treat in store for Victoria theatre-goers, as Corinne's reputation as an entertainer is second to none on the continent. The piece in which she will appear is entitled "Carmen up to Date," a laughable burlesque of Bizet's celebrated opera. Corinne's dancing is described as very fetching, especially in her imitation of Carmencita, the Andalusian dancer who created such a stir in New York lately. There are sixty members in the company, and they frequently appear together during the play. The scenery is spoken of as something uncommonly fine, superior to anything ever seen here. Corinne should be able to write success after her Victoria engagement.

BY HEBREW TALENT.

"Leah the Forsaken" is to be given by the young Jewish ladies and gentlemen of this city on May 5th. The company have be practising faithfully under the direction of Miss Maude Howe, who will also manage the production of the piece at the Victoria theatre on the date mentioned. There is to be a full dress rehearsal at the Victoria on Monday evening. The company are said to be well up in their parts and able to give a highly creditable presentation of this interesting and popular play.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Jottings of Interest to Marine Men Concisely Compiled.

The Maude sails this evening for Alberni.

Steamer Umatilla sails on Monday for California.

The steamer Danube sails this evening for the north.

The steamer Maude left this evening for the west coast, with coal and supplies for the schooners W. P. Sayward and Venture.

The Muriel is tied up at Spratt's wharf and the Albion Iron Works Co., is making some necessary repairs to her boiler, previous to her going to the Skeena River.

The Upton line steamer Batavia arrived from the Orient yesterday morning. She brought 1150 tons of freight, 68 tons for Victoria and the Sound; eight cabin passengers and 185 Japanese for Portland. The voyage from the Chinese coast was pleasant and uneventful. A southeast gale was encountered off Flattery, but she ran through it at good speed and reached the outer wharf about 10 in the forenoon. The Batavia left this morning at 11:15 for the Sound and Portland.

"THANK GOD FOR THE TREES."

Learn the Lesson of Usefulness and Sacrifice From Natural Objects on Every Hand.

The Entry Into Jerusalem the Type of Christ's Triumph Over the World.

BROOKLYN, April 10.—This day is recognized as Palm Sunday throughout the world, and that fact gave direction to Dr. Talmage's sermon. Among the hymns sung was the hymn—

Clad in raiment pure and white,
Victor palms in every hand.

Text, John xii, 13, "They took branches of palm trees and went forth to meet him."

How was that possible? How could palm branches be cast in the way of Christ as he approached Jerusalem? There are scarcely any palm trees in Central Palestine. Even the one that was carefully guarded for many years at Jericho has gone. I went over the very road by which Christ approached Jerusalem, and there are plenty of olive trees and fig trees, but no palm trees that I could see. You must remember that the climate has changed. The palm tree likes water, but by the cutting down of the forests, which are leafy prayers for rain, the land has become unfriendly to the palm tree. Jericho once stood in seven miles of palm grove. Olivet was crowned with palms. The Dead sea has on its banks the trunks of palm trees that floated down from some oldtime palm grove and are preserved from decay by the salt which they received from the Dead sea.

SPARE THE TREES.

Let woodmen spare the trees of America, if they would not ruinously change the climate and bring to the soil barrenness instead of fertility. Thanks to God and the legislatures for Arbor Day, which plants trees, trying to atone for the ruthlessness which has destroyed them. Yes, my text is in harmony with the condition of that country on the morning of Palm Sunday. About three million people have come to Jerusalem to attend the religious festivities. Great news! Jesus will enter Jerusalem today. The sky is red with the morning, and the people are flocking out to the foot of Olivet, and up and on over the southern shoulder of the mountain, and the procession coming out from the city meets the procession escorting Christ, as he comes toward the city. There is a turn in the road, where Jerusalem suddenly bursts upon the vision.

We had ridden that day all the way from Jericho, and had visited the ruins of the house of Mary and Martha and Lazarus, and were somewhat weary of sight seeing, when there suddenly arose before our vision Jerusalem, the religious capital of all Christian ages. That was the point of observation where my text comes in. Alexander rode Bucephalus, Duke Ellie rode his famous Marchegay, Sir Henry Lawrence rode the high mettled Conrad, Wellington rode his proud Copenhagen, but the conqueror of earth and heaven rides a colt, one that had been tied at the roadside. It was unbroken, and I have no doubt fractious at the vociferation of the populace. An extemporized saddle made out of the garments of the people was put on the beast. While some people griped the bridle of the colt, others reverently waited upon Christ at the mounting.

The two processions of people now become one—those who came out of the city and those who came over the hill. The orientals are more demonstrative than we of the western world, their voices louder, their gesticulations more violent and the symbols by which they express their emotions more significant. The people who left Phocea, in the far east, wishing to make impressive that they would never return, took a red hot ball of iron and threw it into the sea, and said they would never return to Phocea until that ball rose and floated on the surface. Be not surprised, therefore, at the demonstration in the text.

As the colt with its rider descends the slope of Olivet, the palm trees lining the road are called upon to render their contribution to the scene of welcome and rejoicing. The branches of these trees are high up, and some must needs climb the trees and tear off the leaves and throw them down, and others make of these leaves an emerald pavement for the colt to tread on.

Long before that morning the palm tree had been typical of triumph. Herodotus and Strabo had thus described it. Layard finds the palm leaf cut in the walls of Nineveh, with the same significance. In the Greek athletic games the victors carried palms. I am very glad that our Lord, who five days after had thorns upon his brow, for a little while at least had palms strewn under his feet. Oh, the glorious palm! Amarasinga, the Hindoo scholar, calls it "the king among the grasses." Linnæus calls it "the prince of vegetation."

Among all the trees that ever cast a shadow or yielded fruit or lifted their arms toward heaven, it has no equal for multitudinous uses. Do you want flowers? One palm tree will put forth a hanging garden of them, one cluster counted by a scientist containing 207,000 blooms. Do you want food? It is the chief diet of whole nations. One palm in Chili will yield ninety gallons of honey. In Polynesia it is the chief food of the inhabitants. In India there are multitudes of people dependent upon it for sustenance.

Do you want cable to hold ships or cords to hold wild beasts? It is wound into ropes unbreakable. Do you want articles of house furniture? It is twisted into mats and woven into baskets and shaped into drinking cups and swung into hammocks. Do you want medicine? Its nut is the chief preventive of disease and the chief cure for vast populations. Do you want houses? Its wood furnishes the wall for the homes, and its leaves thatch them. Do you need a supply for the pantry? It yields sugar and starch and oil and sago and milk and salt and wax and vinegar and candles.

Oh, the palm! It has a variety of endowments, such as no other growth that ever rooted the earth or kissed the heavens. To the willow, God says, "Stand by the water courses and weep." To the cedar he says, "Gather the hurricanes into your bosom." To the fig tree he says, "Bear fruit and put it within reach of all the people." But to the palm tree he says, "Be garden and storehouse and wardrobe and ropewalk and chandlery and bread and banquet and manufactory, and then be type of what I meant when I inspired David, my servant, to say, 'The righteous shall flourish like a palm tree.'"

Oh, Lord God, give us more palm trees—men and women made for nothing but to be useful; dispositions all abloom; branches of influence laden with fruit; people good for everything, as the palm tree. If kind words are wanted they are ready to utter them. If helpful deeds are needed they are ready to perform them. If plans of usefulness are to be laid out they are ready to project them. If enterprises are to be forwarded they are ready to lift them. People who say "Yes! Yes!" when they are asked for assistance by word or deed, instead of "No! No!"

Most of the mysteries that bother others do not bother me, because I adjourn them; but the mystery that really bothers me is why God made so many people who amount to nothing so far as the world's betterment is concerned. They stand in the way. They object. They discuss hindrances. They suggest possibilities of failure. Over the road of life, instead of pulling in the traces, they are lying back in the breechings. They are the everlasting No. They are bramble trees, they are willows, always mourning; or wild cherry trees, yielding only the bitter; or crab apple trees, producing only the sour, while God would have us all flourish like the palm tree. Planted in the Bible that tree always means usefulness.

But how little any of us or all of us accomplish in that direction. We take twenty or thirty years to get fully ready for Christian work, and in the afterpart of life we take ten or twenty years for the gradual closing of active work, and that leaves only so little time between opening and stopping work that all we accomplish is so little an angel of God needs to exert himself to see it all.

THE GOSPEL OF USEFULNESS.

Nearly everything I see around, beneath and above in the natural world suggests useful service. If there is nothing in the Bible that inspires you to usefulness, go out and study the world around you this springtime, and learn the great lesson of usefulness. "What art thou doing up there, little star? Why not shut thine eyes and sleep, for who cares for thy shining?" "No," saith the star, "I will not sleep. I guide the sailor on the sea. I cheer the traveler among the mountains. I help tip the dew with light. Through the window of the poor man's cabin I cast a beam of hope, and the child on her mother's lap asks in glee whither I come and what I do and whence I go. To gleam and glitter, God set me here. Away! I have no time to sleep."

The snowflake comes straggling down. "Frail, fickle wanderer, why comest thou here?" "I am no idle wanderer," responds the snowflake. "High up in the air I was born, the child of the rain and the cold, and at the divine behest I come, and I am no straggler, for God tells me where to put my crystal heel. To help cover the roots the grain and grass, to cleanse the air, to make sportsmen more happy and the ingle fire more bright, I come. Though so light I am that you toss me from your muffler and crush me under your foot, I am doing my best to fulfill what I was made for. Clothed in white I come on a heavenly mission, and, when my work is done and God shall call, in morning vapor I shall go back, drawn by the fiery courses of the sun."

"What doest thou, insignificant grass blade under my feet?" "I am doing a work," says the grass blade, "as best I can. I help to make up the soft beauty of field and lawn. I am satisfied, if, with millions of others no bigger than I, we can give pasture to flocks and herds. I am wonderfully made. He who feeds the ravens gives me substance from the soil and breath from the air, and he who clothes the lilies of the field rewards me with this coat of green."

LESSONS OF THE CLOUDS.

"For what, lonely cloud, goest thou across the heavens?" Through the bright air a voice drops from afar, saying: "Up and down this sapphire floor I pace to teach men that like me they are passing away. I gather up the waters from lake and sea, and then, when the thunders toll, I refresh the earth, making the dry ground to laugh with harvests of wheat and fields of corn. I catch the frown of the storm and the hues of the rainbow. At evening tide on the western slopes I will pitch my tent, and over me shall dash the saffron, and the purple, and the fire of the sunset. A pillar of cloud like me led the chosen across the desert, and surrounded by such as I the Judge of Heaven and Earth will at last descend, for 'Behold he cometh with clouds!'"

Oh, my friends, if everything in the inanimate world be useful, let us immortal men and women be useful, and in that respect be like the palm tree. But I must not be tempted by what David says of that green shaft of Palesthe, that living and glorious pillar in the eastern gardens, as seen in olden times—the palm tree; I must not be tempted by what the Old Testament says of it, to lessen my emphasis of what John, the evangelist, says of it in my text.

Notice that it was a beautiful and lawful robbery of the palm tree that helped make up Christ's triumph on the road to Jerusalem that Palm Sunday. The long, broad, green leaves that were strewn under the feet of the colt and in the way of Christ were torn off from the trees. What a pity, some one might say, that those stately and graceful trees should be despoiled. The sap oozed out at the places where the branches broke. The glory of the palm tree was appropriately sacrificed for the Saviour's triumphal procession. So it always was, so it always will be in this world—no worthy triumph of any sort without the tearing down of something else.

Brooklyn bridge, the glory of our continent, must have two architects prostrated, the one slain by his toils and the other for a lifetime invalided. The greatest pictures of the world had, in their richest coloring, the blood of the artists who made them. The mightiest oratorios that ever rolled through the churches had, in their pathos, the sighs and groans of the composers, who wore their lives out in writing the harmony. American Independence was triumphant, but it moved on over the lifeless forms of tens of thousands of men who fell at Bunker Hill and Yorktown and the battles between which were the hemorrhages of the nation.

THE KINGDOM OF GOD ADVANCES.

The kingdom of God advances in all the earth, but it must be over the lives of missionaries who die of malaria in the jungles or Christian workers who preach and pray and toil and die in the service. The Saviour triumphs in all directions—but beauty and strength must be torn down from the palm trees of Christian heroism and consecration and thrown in his pathway.

To what better use could those palm trees on the southern shoulder of Mount Olivet and clear down into the Valley of Gethsemané put their branches than to surrender them for the making of Christ's journey toward Jerusalem the more picturesque, the more memorable and the more triumphant? And to what better use could we put our lives than into the sacrifice for Christ and his cause and the happiness of our fellow creatures? Shall we not be willing to be torn down that righteousness shall have triumphant way? Christ was torn down for us. Can we not afford to be torn down for him? If Christ could suffer so much for us, can we not suffer a little for Christ? If he can afford on Palm Sunday to travel to Jerusalem to carry a cross, can we not afford a few leaves from our branches to make emerald his way?

The process is going on every moment in all directions. What makes that father have such hard work to find the hymn today? He puts on his spectacles and holds the book close up, and then holds it far off, and is not quite sure whether the number of the hymn is 150 or 130, and the fingers with which he turns the leaves are very clumsy. He stoops a good deal, although once he was straight as an arrow, and his eyes were keen as a hawk's, and the hand he offered to his bride on the marriage day was of goodly shape and as God made it.

I will tell you what is the matter. Forty years ago he resolved his family should have no need and his children should be well educated and suffer none of the disadvantages of lack of schooling from which he had suffered for a lifetime, and that the wolf of hunger should never put its paw on his doorsill, and for forty or fifty years he has been tearing off from the palm tree of his physical strength and manly form branches to throw in the path way of his household. It has cost him muscle and brain and health and eyesight, and there have been twisted off more years from his life than any man in the crowd on the famous Palm Sunday twisted off branches from the palm trees on the road from Bethpage to Jerusalem.

THE CAREWORN MOTHER.

What makes that mother look so much older than she really is? You say she ought not yet to have one gray line in her hair. The truth is the family was not always as well off as now. The married pair had a hard struggle at the start. Examine the tips of the forefinger and thumb of her right hand, and they will tell you the story of the needle that was plied day in and day out. Yea, look at both her hands, and they will tell the story of the time when she did her own work, her own mending and scrubbing and washing.

Yea, look into the face and read the story of scarlet fevers and croups and midnight watchings, when none but God and herself in that house were awake, and then the burials and the loneliness afterward, which was more exhausting than the preceding watching had been, and no one now to put to bed. How fair she once was, and as graceful as the palm tree, but all the branches of her strength and beauty were long ago torn off and thrown into the pathway of her household.

Alas! that sons and daughters, themselves so straight and graceful and educated, should ever forget that they are walking today over the fallen strength of an industrious and honored parentage. A little ashamed, are you, at their ungrammatical utterance? It was through their sacrifices that you learned accuracy of speech. Do you lose patience with them because they are a little querulous and complaining?

I guess you have forgotten how querulous and complaining you were when you were getting over that whooping cough or that intermittent fever. A little annoyed, are you, because her hearing is poor and you have to tell her something twice? She was not always hard of hearing. When you were two years old your first call for a drink at midnight woke her from a sound sleep as quick as any one will waken at the trumpet call of the resurrection.

MATERNAL FIDELITY.

Oh, my young lady, what is that under the sole of your fine shoes? It is a palm leaf which was torn off the tree of maternal fidelity. Young merchant, young lawyer, young journalist, young mechanic, with good salary and fine clothes and refined surroundings, have you forgotten what a time your father had that winter, after the summer's crops had failed through droughts or floods or locust, and how he wore his old coat too long and made his old hat do, that he might keep you at school or college? What is that, my young man, under your fine boot today, the boot that so well fits your foot, such a boot as your father could never afford to wear?

It must be a leaf from the palm tree of your father's self sacrifices. Do not be ashamed of him when he come to town, and because his manners are a little old fashioned try to smuggle him in and smuggle him out, but call in your best friends and take him to the house of God and introduce him to your pastor and say, "This is my father." If he had kept for himself the advantages which he gave you he would be as well educated and as well gotten up as you. When in the English parliament a member was making a great speech that was unanswerable a lord derisively cried out, "I remember you when you blackened my father's boots!" "Yes," replied the man, "and did I not do it well?" Never be ashamed of your early surroundings. Yes, yes, all the green leaves we walk over were torn off some palm tree.

FORGET THE UNPLEASANT THINGS.

I have cultivated the habit of forgetting the unpleasant things of life, and I chiefly remember the smooth things, and as far as I remember now my life has for the most part moved on over a road soft with green leaves. They were torn off two palm trees that stood at the start of the road. The prayers, the Christian example, the good advice, the hard work of my father and mother. How they toiled! Their fingers were knotted with hard work. Their foreheads were wrinkled with many cares. Their backs stooped from carrying our burdens.

They long ago went into slumber among their kindred and friends on the banks of the Raritan, but the influences they threw in the way of their children are yet green as leaves the moment they are plucked from a palm tree, and we feel them on our brow and under our feet, and they will strew all the way until we lie down in the same slumber. Self sacrifice! What a thrilling word. Glad am I that our world has so many specimens of it. The sailor boy on shipboard was derided because he would not fight or gamble, and they called him a coward. But when a child fell overboard and no one else was ready to help, the derided sailor leaped into the sea, and, though the waves were rough, the sailor, swimming with one arm, carried the child on the other arm till rescued and rescuer were lifted into safety, and the cry of coward ceased and all huzzaed at the scene of daring and self sacrifice.

A WIDOW'S HEROISM.

When recently Captain Burton, the great author, died, he left a scientific book in manuscript, which he expected would be his wife's fortune. He often told her so. He said, "This will make you independent and affluent after I am gone." He suddenly died, and it was expected that the wife would publish the book. One publisher told her he could himself make out of it $100,000. But it was a book which, though written with pure scientific design, she felt would do immeasurable damage to public morals.

With the two large volumes, which had cost her husband the work of years, she sat down on the floor before the fire and said to herself, "There is a fortune for me in this book, and although my husband wrote it with the right motive and scientific people might be helped by it, to the vast majority of people it would be harmful, and I know it would damage the world." Then she took apart the manuscript sheet after sheet and put it into the fire, until the last line was consumed. Bravo! She flung her livelihood, her home, her chief worldly resources under the best moral and religious interests of the world.

How much are we willing to sacrifice for others? Christ is again on the march, not from Bethpage to Jerusalem, but for the conquest of the world. He will surely take it, but who will furnish the palm branches for the triumphant way? Self sacrifice is the word. There is more money paid to destroy the world than to save it. There are more buildings put up to ruin the race than churches to evangelize it. There is more depraved literature to blast men than good literature to elevate them.

Oh, for a power to descend upon us all like that which whelmed Charles G. Finney with mercy, when, kneeling in his law office, and before he entered upon his apostolic career of evangelization, he said: "The Holy Ghost descended on me in a manner that seemed to go through me, body and soul. I could feel the impression like a wave of electricity going through and through me. Indeed it seemed to come in waves and waves of liquid love. It seemed like the breath of God. I can recollect distinctly that it seemed to fan me like immense wings. I wept aloud with joy and love. These waves came over me and over me one after another, and until, I recollect, I cried out, 'I shall die if these waves continue to pass over me.' I said, 'Lord, I cannot bear any more.'" And when a gentleman came into the office and said, "Mr. Finney, you are in pain?" he replied, "No, but so happy that I cannot live."

THE GLORIOUS FUTURE.

My hearers, the time will come when upon the whole church of God will descend such an avalanche of blessing, and then the bringing of the world to God will be a matter of a few years, perhaps a few days or a few hours. Ride on, O Christ! for the evangelization of all nations. Thou Christ who didst ride on the unbroken colt down the sides of Olivet, on the white horse of eternal victory ride through all nations, and may we, by our prayers, and our self sacrifices, and our contributions, and our consecrations, throw palm branches in the way. I clap my hands at the coming victory.

I feel this morning as did the Israelites when, on their march to Canaan, they came not under the shadow of one palm tree, but of seventy palm trees, standing in an oasis among a dozen gushing fountains, or as the Book puts it, "Twelve wells of water and threescore and ten palm trees." Surely there are more than seventy such great and glorious souls present today. Indeed, it is a mighty grove of palm trees, and I feel something of the raptures which I shall feel when, our last battle fought, and our last burden carried, and our last tear wept, we shall become one of the multitudes St. John describes "clothed in white robes and palms in their hands."

Hail thou bright, thou swift advancing, thou everlasting Palm Sunday of the skies! Victors over sin and sorrow and death and woe, from the hills and valleys of the heavenly Palestine, they have plucked the long, broad, green leaves and all the ransomed—some in gates of pearl, and some on battlements of amethyst, and some on streets of gold, and some on seas of sapphire, they shall stand in numbers like the stars, in splendor like the morn, waving their palms!

An Easter Passion.

Who cares for the Easter girl? Not I.
It's the Easter dude who passeth by!
Him I would sing in these Easter lines,
Walking along where the glad sun shines.
Get on to his niblets, will you please?
There is no bag to his trouser knees:
But his trousers! Oh, what a wondrous thing
For a painter's paint or a poet's sing!
His coat's not in it, nor his new silk hat,
Nor his necktie red, nor his eyeglass flat,
Nor his dogskin gloves, nor his heavy cane,
Nor his patent leathers, nor high disdain!
Oh, no! Not these. Not by any chance,
But always, ever, his Easter pants!
Pale gray, mauve tint,
Old gold pants!
Soulful, yearning,
Restful pants!
Sunkissed, just pressed,
Paid for (?) pants!
Wild and woolly Easter pants!

WILL J. LAMPTON.

A Practiced Arm.

Briggs—Didn't you think the organ was unusually loud during the Easter services?

Griggs—Yes. I understand they hired the village milkman to pump it.

How to Talk Very Uninterestingly.

If any simple thing pleases you, say it is "splendid" or "perfectly grand." If it annoys you, call it "perfectly awful" or "horrid." If it amuses you, call it "awfully funny." If it is pretty, call it "perfectly beautiful." If you like a person, declare that she is "just too lovely for anything," or that he is "just too splendid for anything." Make it a general rule to say "awfully" or "perfectly" whenever you mean rather or considerably or very. In short, use the strongest words you can think of on all occasions. You will soon find that people will care very little about what you say, and will only listen to you when politeness compels them to.

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Dated the 25th March, 1892. mh26-tf

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MUNICIPAL.

VICTORIA CRESCENT, from its intersection with McClure street, to Quadra street, is closed to traffic during removal of rock, until further notice.

S. T. STYLES,
Chairman Street Committee.

Victoria, March 3rd, 1892. mh5

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IN THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY.

The Inhabitants of Nelson and Kalso Preparing for a Great Season's Work.

Necessity for the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Being Constructed.

From Our Own Correspondent.]

NELSON, April 13.—The white tails of snow squalls have been seen many times of late sweeping over the ranges, and odd flakes have fallen in the valley. The rise of water on the Kootenay has been checked, and we hear that in the Columbia above Robson, there has been no rise as yet. The quantity of snow reported to the north ensures us a high water year, and the later the date at which the rise begins the higher will be the mark which it will reach.

Among old residents who have come in within a few days are: J. F. Ward, G. B. Wright, H. Selons, Messrs. Kelly and Fox, of the Dandy mine, and the "noble five;" Messrs. Hennessy Bros., Flint, McGuigan and Seton, the discoverers of the Slocan camp, and the Heroes of what we expect to be the great mining sensation of the decade.

Mr. Ward opened the "big tent hotel" in Nelson in the first year of Nelson's existence. He now proposes to go the Phair Hotel one better by a new house to be erected on the corner of Ward and Vernon streets. Mr. Wright appears to have resumed his position of autocrat of Ainsworth. Mr. Selons has turned the Bank of Montreal man out of his office and has opened out again in real estate. Messrs. Kelly and Fox have visited and fully examined the Dandy mine, in regard to which many conflicting reports have been circulated. They express themselves as astonished at the showing of ore. They say there is five feet of ore in sight, which could be easily concentrated into a grade fit for shipment.

The "Noble Five" have lived virtuously all winter upon the proceeds of some of their minor properties. The capitalists who have beset them have not been able to put up money enough to induce them to part with any interests in their original five locations. They are erecting a building at Kaslo to be used as a house of supplies. In about five weeks they expect to be on the ground and at work sinking upon their big ledge and a few weeks work they expect will tell the story of millions or failure.

The beautiful bay of Kaslo, which two years ago reposed in placidity, its waters unruffled and its shores untrodden, except when at long intervals a belated prospector turned his boat into it and pitched his tent upon the bank, is now a scene of bustle and business. The arrival of three or four steamboats in a day is not uncommon. The shores are piled high with saw logs, with saw lumber and merchandise. The green wood that covered the level plateau has been cut and left in long winrows of brush and poles, which are fast disappearing before the fire. Substantial buildings are going up. The tents and shanties of prospectors are strung along the banks of the creek. The foundations of a large lumber manufacturing business are being laid, and many eyes are watching the receding snow line as it slowly withdraws up the mountain slope, and the owners of the eyes are waiting for the signal to break into the treasure house which is supposed to exist at the head of the North Fork.

Which of the three popular routes into Slocan Lake will first be occupied by a waggon road or railroad, is a question of immense local interest. The Nelson people say the route by Slocan River. The Revelstoke people say the route from Arrow Lake by Nakusp Creek. The Kaslo people say the route by Kaslo Creek. The Government official who recommends either will find himself in the position of one of the combatants in Midshipman Easy's triangular duel, except that he will find the fire from two comers instead of one turned upon him.

A specter still more grim looms up, viz., the rumor that the Dominion Government will not grant the legislation asked for to enable the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway to be built. Two years ago the building of this road was prevented by the action of the Dominion authorities, but their veto was then imposed at the request of the Government of British Columbia, and with the assent of the member for the district of Yale-Kootenay in the House of Commons. Now both the Provincial Government and the member aforesaid are ostensibly at least in favor of the building of the road, and the Dominion Government's prohibitive action, if taken, will be but the wanton and cowardly imposition of a restriction upon the meagre population of Kootenay Lake which they would not dare for a moment to suggest in the case of a railroad crossing the line from Manitoba, or Ontario or Quebec or New Brunswick. If Mr. Abbott and his cabinet could be given a ride per cayuse from Nelson to Marcus in the month of January good effects would ensue. If they survived the journey the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway would be subsidized out of the Dominion treasury. If they never reached Marcus the country would be rid of much folly.

CORRUPTION FUNDS.

Sir Richard Cartwright on the Government's Campaign Methods.

INGERSOLL, Ont., April 9.—Sir Richard Cartwright addressed his constituents of South Oxford here last night upon the political questions of the day. The meeting was held in the concert hall, which was well filled with electors from all parts of the riding. The chair was occupied by Mr. James Stevens, mayor of Ingersoll. Sir Richard had had the pleasure since he had addressed the electors of Ingersoll, of having been tried in the town hall for nothing less than high treason. None of the charges made against him had been sustained. He did not wish to deal with questions which were sub-judice in the House of Commons. He intended to speak as a Reformer to Reformers. He would not attempt to disguise the fact that they had suffered a very grave defeat in the recent by-elections. The electors of Canada were now face to face with dangers that had been accumulating for years. He wished to state his opinions clearly. The Reform party had entered upon the by-elections with every chance of success except one. He did not desire to say anything about Sir John Macdonald, who was an experienced politician and an able parliamentarian in every sense of the word. There could be no doubt that Mr. Abbott, in appointing Mr. Haggart as Minister of Railways, had utterly set public opinion at defiance, and to all intents and purposes had hoisted the black flag. Briefly, there was no reasonable ground for dispute that the re-organization of the Ontario wing had left the party in a vastly weaker condition than they had been for several years. The appalling results manifested by the census returns by which the country had lost about 1,500,000 people had demonstrated the weakness of the policy of isolation and excessive taxation. Then again for many years the system under which the Tories maintained power by debauching the electorate had been brought to light. He need not tell of the miserable failure that had been achieved by the ambassadors to Washington. Sir Charles Tupper had himself been forced to admit that his statements had been baseless and that Mr. Blaine was justified in his statements that the desire for reciprocal relations had not been fairly sought. Now whoever heard of a government carrying eighteen out of twenty constituencies in bye-elections in Ontario. He ventured to say that no government could honestly bring about these results. It was possible

TO THROW DOUBLE SIXES

eighteen times out of twenty, but only by means of loaded dice. The Government had achieved their success by means of loaded dice. Sir Richard Cartwright, continuing, said that the existing state of things called aloud for an explanation. Some of his true blue friends said the Pope's hand was in it and others said there were traitors in the camp, others that by way of protest against Pacaud they found it necessary to endorse John Haggart. Let reformers have but the opportunity and they could show that for many years past in the general elections not less than $1,000,000 had been abstracted from the public funds to carry the elections and from time to time between the general elections and the by-elections hundreds of thousands of dollars had been used to buy the electors and the press. It was notorious that the leaders of the Government had come to look upon it as a means of keeping their party in power. For many years large contributions were taken from the manufacturers. To take one article upon which a tariff was imposed, look at sugar, which Canada taxed for $2,000,000 for the benefit of the refineries, and hardly a fraction went into the treasury. The vast bulk went to half a dozen gentlemen conducting sugar refineries in the Dominion, of whom the chief was Senator Drummond, of Montreal, while Mr. Drummond was the head and chief of the campaign committee which was specially charged to provide funds for carrying the elections in the province of Quebec. This source was always open and always worked. A second source was

THE RAILWAY SUBSIDIES,

and a third source was that of collusion in the matter of public works between the treasurers of the campaign fund. And, again, wherever great advantages were conferred on the Canadian Pacific Railway, there had been reasonable evidence to show that the whole weight of the purses of the influential men on the road had been placed at the disposal of the Government. If the Government were innocent of the charges they would not shirk, but court investigation. Men who shirked an investigation generally had something to shirk. It was to suit the convenience of the boodle brigade that the by-election dates were moved about from time to time. They had seen the same bribery detachment march all over the province plying their nefarious trade. Two ways existed for suppressing the evil. One was by organizing vigilance committees to see that such men did not ply their trade except at imminent peril to themselves, and the other way was to expose and punish in the courts any one resorting to such means of winning an election. No evil, continued the speaker, had yet been sustained by Canada that would compare with the great loss sustained in the decrease of population. For years back, too, the reform leaders had been led to

FIGHT THEIR BATTLES ALONE,

without assistance from the rank and file more than was barely necessary for their political existence. It was for this reason mainly that he appeared, and he desired to call upon the party, without whom they could not hope to succeed, to assist the leaders. He desired to say in conclusion that there could be unfortunately no doubt that at present there was an organized conspiracy on foot for the purpose of defeating the free expression of opinion of the electors of this province and every other province in the Dominion. He was prepared to excuse mistakes of individuals made in the heat of a party contest, but in the present instance they had not individuals to contend with, but a machine which was well organized and supplied with the necessary funds to carry any election. Concerted action was needed by the Reform party to whom he appealed earnestly for support in the grave crisis through which they were passing.

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CANADIAN NOTES.

News by Mail and Wire From All Parts of the Dominion.

Mrs. John Kaufman, of Neudstadt, Ont., suicided by hanging.

Alex. C. Irwin, for 40 years a resident of Toronto, is dead, aged 73.

Colin McGregor, an old settler of Yarmouth township, is dead, aged 83.

The South Perth Liberals have decided to protest the election of Mr. Pridham.

J. B. Wood, charged with perjury in the late election, has been committed for trial.

Hon. C. F. Fraser, the Ontario Commissioner of Public Works, has reached Winnipeg.

The five-year-old son of Alex. Howell of Paris, was accidentally drowned in Grand River.

Melvin Maynard of South Gosford, dying without heirs, his $6000 estate reverts to the crown.

Mr. J. W. Drope, formerly of Hamilton and Ingersoll, died in Winnipeg. He was a land surveyor.

The Ontario Legislature was prorogued Thursday by Chief Justice Haggerty, Lieut.-Governor Campbell being too ill.

Good Friday was quietly observed in Winnipeg. There were no sports, the various parks being covered with water.

The three-year-old son of Mr. Frank Carfon, Bexley township, swallowed a quantity of old rye whiskey and died an hour afterwards.

Active preparations are being made for the summer agricultural show of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association in July. There will be a good programme of racing events.

T. P. B. Stewart, a young Toronto law student who died in February, left his entire estate, valued at $21,000, to the law school, the income to be devoted to the purchase of books.

The Orangemen in Montreal talk of a procession on July 12th, in view of incorporation by the Dominion Government. There has not been any procession there since the Hackett affair in 1878.

At a meeting of the directors of the Great Northwestern Telegraph company, held in Toronto, Adam Brown of Hamilton was elected vice-president in place of H. P. Dwight, recently elected president.

The fire in Yarmouth, N.S., destroyed Parker's photographic establishment, Huestis' block, McCallum's drug store, Hood, jeweller's shop, and Mrs. Powell's house and dressmaking rooms. The loss is about $10,000.

Mr. P. C. Casgrain, who, after having been declared elected to the Quebec Legislature for L'Islet, was counted out by the court in favor of M. Deschenes, has taken out a writ of *Certiorari* for the purpose of endeavoring to have the ruling of the court set aside.

A span of the Northern Pacific bridge over the Assinaboine at Portage la Prairie was washed out last night, and it was feared that all the bridge would go before morning. Water in Red River is still rising and fears are entertained that the Winnipeg bridges will go.

Attorney-General Casgrain, of Quebec, in accordance with the decision of the Provincial Government, has directed a prominent advocate in Montreal to take steps in exterminating several unauthorized lotteries which for some weeks have been doing a rushing business in Montreal.

A motion in the Manitoba Legislature that the franchise be extended to women who were already entitled to vote in municipal elections, has been voted down. Premier Greenway intimated that he would support a bill providing for all women to vote under the same conditions as men.

The Empire's Quebec correspondent denies that the proposed prosecution of Mr. Mercier and his colleagues has been abandoned. He says that he has it from a cabinet minister that proceedings are delayed because the report of the Royal Commissioners, presided over by Judge Pagnuello, has not yet been printed.

F. E. Arkell, the absconding mayor of Benheim and president of the Conservative Association, will be prosecuted criminally by Mr. Hobson, a prominent farmer and father of a young woman of high character, whom it is charged Arkell had wronged under promise of marriage. Arkell's present whereabouts are unknown.

Joe Yearsley, a member of the notorious boodle brigade in the East Elgin, West Huron, London and South Perth election, has taken his departure from his home in St. Thomas, leaving numerous creditors, it is said, to mourn his absence. He was discharged some years ago from the M.C.R. shops, and has since been employed only a portion of the time. His wife asserts that he has not left the country, but is unable to say where he has gone. He was an applicant for the custom house plum which has just been gobbled up by the brother of the man whom Yearsley helped to elect.

A skull and portions of a man's body found in a closet in the rear of one of the fashionable residences on the Hudson's Bay reserve, Winnipeg, are thought to throw light on the mysterious disappearance six years ago of Mr. John Knox, a cattle dealer. Knox went to Winnipeg with John Hamilton, and during his stay in the city suddenly disappeared, and as he had a large sum of money upon him foul play was suspected but no trace of him could be found. A few days ago the skull and remains were discovered, and from a piece of cloth found among the bones they are thought to be those of Knox. The police have a clue to the murderer and are working on the case.

The Globe's cable says: The Grand Trunk report was issued on Wednesday. The directors much regret that anticipations fairly indulged in respecting the advantages likely to be derived from the last harvest were not more speedily realized. Local traffic was continuously disappointing. The expected development of business, consequent upon returning prosperity was greatly delayed, but a long hoped for improvement appears at length to have begun. The directors confidently anticipate a satisfactory weekly increase for the next six months. There appears also to be a better disposition amongst American companies to maintain rates. In a note worthy passage, the board say there is now no necessity for further extensions. Every effort must be made to reduce expenses by consolidating the different divisions. The way has been prepared for legislation next session, incorporating all lines in the Grand Trunk system in Canada into one undertaking.

Arthur G. Brown, a prominent Toronto broker, son of Gordon Brown, and nephew of the late Hon. George Brown disappeared recently after defrauding and forging to a considerable extent. It has transpired that Brown's defalcation with the proceeds of wheat deals made by his customers in the Chicago markets, amounting to $30,000, last week, was not his worst crime. He had been carrying on a series of forgeries for the last two years. His crimes involved the Bank of Montreal, Standard and Quebec banks, and no less than seven loan companies. His forgery first came out through Judge Senkler, of St. Catharines who in looking over some Government blue books, discovered he was not credited with 50 shares of Bank of Montreal stock he owned. The banks principally interested are the Quebec and Standard. The total forgeries probably amounted to $75,000. An indication of the extension of his business may be inferred from the fact that in one month alone his bank account amounted to $900,000. On Sunday his wife, who this week became a mother, received a telegram from New York. He is now believed to be in Mexico safe from extradition. His wife was Miss Sherwood, sister of Percy Sherwood, inspector of the Dominion police at Ottawa. Brown always lived well and kept up a superb appearance in Toronto.

The Police Court.

Jimmy and Isabella, a siwash youth and maiden, got drunk yesterday and were fined $5 each at the police court this morning for their indiscretion. Le-a-Koy, a Chinaman was arraigned before the court. Chief Sheppard explained that the Celestial was given into the hand of the jailor by a Colonist reporter who complained that Le-a-Koy had been selling liquor to Indians. He (Chief Sheppard) could not see what cause there was for the complaint, and could not lay any information against the prisoners. Mr. Rathom of the Colonist, who was present said he reported the case to the police after handing the Chinaman over to officer Abel and he believed an information had been made out. A certain captain of a schooner promised to bring witnesses to substantiate a story told him by several Indians. Chief Sheppard informed the court that the captain refered to was a drunkard and the whole story was a falsehood. The prisoner was discharged.

A Prize Puzzle.

If a frog is at the bottom of a well, ten feet deep, how many days will it take him to get to the top if he climbs up one foot each day, and slides back six inches each night.

One Hundred Dollars in cash will be paid to the person who sends the first correct answer to the above prize puzzle, an elegant pair of Diamond earrings in solid gold settings given to the one sending second correct answer. A complete education at business college given for fourth correct answer. An imported Music Box (playing six pieces) given for fifth correct answer. A silk dress pattern for each of the next five correct answers. A handsome parlor lamp to each of the next ten. And a solid gold watch for the first correct answer from each province. Every person answering must enclose four three cent stamps for two samples copies of the finest illustrated publication on this continent. We give these prizes simply to introduce it. Address Ladies Pictorial Weekly (22) Toronto, Can. 16-22-29

Is a Cold Bath Dargerous for Ladies?

At a recent meeting of physicians in London the question of cold baths for ladies was brought up for discussion. It was unanimously decided that a woman received great benefit from a moderately cold bath, provided that she was free from chill afterwards. This may best be avoided by wearing a "Health Brand" pure wool undervest next the skin. Invaluable for spring and summer in the light weights, as ladies and children will find after bathing; perfect fitting and beautiful new styles.

Eat the Best.

Another consignment of Gilt Edge hams, mild California cheese, and Breakfast Gem at J. P. Matthews & Co., corner of Fort and Douglas St. *

Call at the Steam Laundry, Yates street and see laundry work performed fit for white men. No spit, opium, or other celestial superfluities.

Don't Worry!! Try SUNLIGHT SOAP

ON WASH-DAY. IT WILL COMFORT YOU.

AUCTION SALES.

CADBORO BAY PROPERTY.

Sale of VALUABLE PROPERTY at Cadboro Bay AND SOME CHOICE WATER FRONTS.

W. R. Clarke, Esq., Auctioneer, will sell by auction

ON THE 7th DAY OF MAY

At his salerooms, 40 Yates street, a portion of the above valuable property, and as soon as a certain portion of the above property has been sold and the first $15,000 paid for on account thereof,

A BONUS OF 20 ACRES

more or less water front lots, being Lots 41, 42, 43 and 44 of Sec. 3, subdivision of Sec. 44, Victoria District, will be

GIVEN AWAY

in the following manner:—The purchasers who shall pay in the aggregate for or on account of their purchase money, in accordance with their agreements, or to the satisfaction of the vendor, the vendor will then have the bonus land surveyed into lots and sold by public auction to the highest bidder, and the proceeds will, after paying expenses of survey, etc., be distributed or placed to the credit of such purchasers who have so paid between them the first $15,000, in proportion to the amounts paid by each of them respectively.

Nearly one-half of the amount has already been sold, and a great part of the money paid. Those who wish to make money easily, safely and without risk, should purchase some of this beautiful property.

Easy terms will be given those who desire.

Plans and all particulars can be seen at my office, 40 Yates street, or at the office of C. T. W. Piper, 43 Fort street.

Sale will be held at

12 noon and 7:30 p.m., Saturday, May 7.

W. R. CLARKE,

ap6 Auctioneer.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GOVERNMENT SALE

—OF—

121 LOTS 121

—IN THE TOWN OF—

NELSON

Under instructions from the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, on behalf of the Province of British Columbia, we will sell by Public Auction, at 11 a.m., at the Town of Nelson, Kootenay, on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27th,

Particulars, with maps, can now be obtained at the office of the auctioneer.

Terms of Sale—¼ cash, ¼ six months, ¼ twelve months, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Crown Grants $5 each.

JOSHUA DAVIES,

mh11-td Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

CITY REAL ESTATE.

YATES ST. (South side)

Between Blanchard and Quadra.

Thursday next, April 21,

At 12 o'clock noon, at the salesrooms, corner of Fort and Langley streets, Mr. George Byrnes will offer for sale in two lots of 30 feet each by a depth of 120,

VICTORIA CITY LOT NO. 322.

This property is in a rising locality, and will soon be business property. Terms cash.

GEO. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

Cor. Fort and Langley streets, Victoria. ap13

TENDERS.

TENDERS FOR THE ERECTION OF A brick or stone Presbyterian Church in Nanaimo, B. C., will be received by Mr. Alexander Shaw, secretary of building committee, up to 6 o'clock p.m., 25th inst. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plans and specifications will be open for inspection at Mr. Thomas McConnan's bookstore, Fort street, Victoria, from the 15th to the 25th inst. ap6-td

SING :: KEE

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

All kinds of Chinese Labor supplied at shortest Notice.

Contracts Taken.

24 HERALD STREET, - - - - VICTORIA, B.C.

f.15-3m

AUCTION SALES.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

will sell by Public Auction at Salesroom

TUESDAY,

The 3rd day of May

AT NOON.

SPRINGFIELD ESTATE.

27 - SUBDIVISIONS - 27

Particulars Tuesday, 5th April. Maps ready for distribution. Terms liberal.

ESTATE JOSEPH DOUGAN,

DECEASED, INTESTATE.

Subject to the approval of the Supreme Court of British Columbia,

J. P. Davies & Co.

WILL SELL ON

TUESDAY,

3rd day of May,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

SHAWNIGAN DISTRICT:

The West half of Section 19, Range 3.
The East half of Section 19, Range 3.
The East half of Section 20, Range 3.
The South half of Section 20, Range 4.

COWICHAN DISTRICT:

The East half of Section 1, Range 3.
Section 1, Range 4, containing 350 acres

Particulars with maps on April 9th to be had of Messrs.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
SOLICITORS,
OR THE AUCTIONEERS.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.

have received instructions from the executors in the estate of Catherine Hotz, deceased, to sell by

PUBLIC - AUCTION

the property known as

—THE—

Colonist Hotel,

The Good-will of Business, Furniture, Bar Fixtures, Stock of Liquors, Etc., Etc.

—THE—

CORNER LOT

opposite the Colonist Hotel, fronting on

BEACON - HILL - PARK

Maps containing full particulars to be had on April 9th from Messrs.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
SOLICITORS,
OR THE AUCTIONEERS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements under this head, three lines or under, two insertions, FREE. This applies only to men or women, boys or girls, looking for situations.

DRY GOODS SALESMAN wants a situation. Fifteen years' experience. First-class references. Address Fides, TIMES office. a16-2

WANTED—Situation as manager of horse, cattle-raising and farming ranch, by experienced, sober man, in prime of life. Understands farming thoroughly, and the breeding, management and marketing of all kinds of farm stock. Good business education. Can castrate and dehorn cattle. Address W.A., TIMES office. ap12-4t

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—General servant. Apply in forenoon. Mrs. Cowper, 47 Boyd street, James Bay. ap16-3t

WANTED—A housemaid. Apply to Mrs. G. A. McTavish, Beacon Hill Park. ap1

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—The two gentlemen who saw the accident at the corner of Johson and Quadra streets on Sunday evening are requested to leave their names at the TIMES office. ap16-1t

WANTED—Two bedrooms and sitting room with piano, for two young men. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, to F. M., TIMES office. ap13-3t

HOUSE WANTED—Before the 1st April, an eight-roomed house wanted to rent. One conveniently situated and comparatively new preferred. Address X.Y.Z, TIMES office. m5

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let at 64 View street. ap13-3t

HOUSES:—

On Amphion street, $10.
On Parry street, James Bay, No. 21, $20.
On Vancouver street, $18.
On King's road, No. 18, $20.
On South Turner St., James Bay, No. 44 $20.
On Labouchere street, $21.
On Beliot street, $21.50.
On Belcher avenue, $25.
On Vancouver street, $25.
Offices, stores and sample rooms.
Apply to CRANE, McGREGOR & BOGGS.

TO RENT—Small store, with 6 rooms and kitchen. Apply J. Mortimer, auctioneer, corner View and Broad streets. mh17-tf

TO LET—A 2-story house, furnished, within three minutes' walk of Beacon Hill; for six months, from 15th April to 15th October. For further particulars apply to Hall, Goepel & Co., 100 Government street. fe19-tf

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of a cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WE offer the following bargains:—

House, Quadra street, 5 rooms, rented $16. Price $1600.

House, First street, 4 rooms. Price $1200.

Chicken ranch, 5 acres, long terms. Price $750.

Two lots, Jessie street, Victoria West. Price $650 each.

One lot, Victoria West, long terms. Price $325.

Two lots near Oak Bay avenue, long terms. Price $275 each.

Apply to CRANE, McGREGOR & BOGGS.

FOR SALE—Three lots on Chambers street, with three frontages, $2650. Dalby & Claxton. ap11

FOR SALE—Two lots on Chatham street (good corner) for $1800. Dalby & Claxton. ap11

FOR SALE—One lot on Oak Bay, 80 ft. water front; near the pavilion, $1000. Dalby & Claxton. ap11

FOR SALE—Sewing machines; prices away down; no canvassers employed, at T. W. Fletcher's music store, 37 Fort street.

FOR SALE—The beautifully situated property 49 Third street; good house, and well-stocked fruit and vegetable garden, with back and front entrance. Apply on the premises. mh19-1m

FOR SALE—Fine building lot close to Dunsmuir Castle, 50'x125' 9". Price $900. Apply to Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates street. fe3

FOR SALE—Good residential lot on Menzies street, opposite the Government grounds. Price $1650. Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates St. fe3

FOR SALE—Lots in Fir Grove Estate, from $125 upwards. Beautiful suburban location. Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates street. fe3

PIANO TUNING.

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins, Mandolins and Guitars repaired. m14-tf

PIANOFORTE TUNING AND REPAIRING By a competent person from the leading manufacturers in the United States.
City References:—All the music stores, where orders may be left.
mh1-3m JAMES SHERIDAN.

PIANOS TUNED AND REGULATED, $2. English concertinas, flutinas and accordeons tuned and repaired. W. C. Windebank (from Broadwood's, London, England), No. 45 Blanchard street. Satisfaction guaranteed. Letters punctually attended to. oc20

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN
CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. jn18

JOHN DOHERTY
GENERAL SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale. a22-1y

PHYSICIANS.

DR. ERNEST HALL,
L.R.C.P., and C.M., Edinburgh.
SPECIALTY:—Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas Sts

DRS. HALL & LEITCH,
OFFICES:—DRIARD BLOCK, 60 DOUGLAS ST.
Dr. F. W. HALL, M.D.C.M.
Dr. H. D. LEITCH, M.D.C.M., M.C.P.S.O., F.T.M.S.
Specialty—Diseases of Women and Diseases of Rectum. Lately attending Woman's Hospital and Post Graduate School and Hospital New York. au5

HOMŒOPATHY
DR. JOHN HALL
98 Yates street, over Cochrane and Munn's Drug Store.
CHRONIC AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES A SPECIALTY.
Office hours, from 1 to 4 p.m only excepting sunday and holidays.

EDUCATIONAL.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BUSINESS COLLEGE, 43 Government street. Business penmanship, book-keeping, arithmetic, type-writing. Latest and best methods. Class for ladies. Call and see specimens. Satisfaction guaranteed. ap8

FINANCIAL.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,
Corner Government and Pandora streets Money advanced on all kinds of approved security. Business strictly confidential. my4

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1797. Amount insured $200,000,000.
H. D. HELMCKEN, Agent
Station street, Victoria, B. C. jan5-1y

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Ewing's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

DETECTIVE.

McNAUGHTON'S DETECTIVE SERVICE
ROOM 10, FIVE SISTERS' BLOCK.
General Detective business transacted for corporations and individuals.
References furnished.
E. D. McNAUGHTON,
mh1 Manager.

ARCHITECTS.

S. MAY GODDARD,
ARCHITECT.
Rooms 11 and 12 Williams Block, Broad street. ap5

THOMAS HOOPER,
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

EDWARD McCOSKRIE & CO.
ARCHITECTS.
Room 51, third floor, Five Sisters' Block. Take elevator.
fe15-tod

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE Victoria Council No. 2, R. T. of T., meets every Monday night in the Pandora Temperance Hall, at 8 p.m. Visiting members welcome.
Select Degree meets 1st Wednesday in each month.
A. H. MATTHEW,
G. SUTHERLAND, S.C. ap12 R. Sec.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A.F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja16 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
fy25 A. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 120, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited.
1-1y E. LANGLEY, Scribe K.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, K. of P Regular convention every Friday evening at Foresters' Hall, Government street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend.
oct9 R. PFERDNER, K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN Society meet in their hall, corner Langley and Yates streets, on the first Friday in every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join
J. M. MURDOCH, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUEEN'S MARKET,
L. GOODACRE.
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B.C. Telephone call 126

JOHN J. AUSTIN,
NOTARY PUBLIC
Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated. Town and Country Property for sale. Office Government street Victoria. P.O. Box 50.

ROSENTHAL'S CAFÉ ROYAL.

We are prepared to furnish Banquets, Weddings, Balls, Receptions and Afternoon Teas.
Eastern and Olympia Oysters. Ice Cream made daily. Finest French Candies made fresh daily; also Chocolate Eclairs, Macaroons, Cream Puffs, Pies and all kinds of German Pastry. All short orders served. Open all night.
Ladies' side entrance to boxes.

C. P. N. CO., LD.

STEAMER "DANUBE"

Captain Meyer,
Will leave from Rithet's Inner Wharf

FOR MASSETT, SKIDEGATE

And Way Ports.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16th, AT 5 P.M.

And from Outer Wharf at 8 p.m.

For freight and passage apply at office of the Company, Wharf street.
The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time, without notification.
ap8-td JNO. IRVING, Manager.

C. B. LOCKHART & CO.,

Funeral Directors and Embalmers.

PARLORS: Corner of Broad street and Trounce Avenue. au15

WASHBURN
Guitars, Mandolins & Zithers in volume and quality of tone are the BEST IN THE WORLD. Warranted to wear in any climate. Sold by all leading dealers. Beautifully illustrated souvenir catalogue with portraits of famous artists will be Mailed FREE.
LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

Get prices from Victoria Lithograph Company for lithograph work before placing your orders.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the
Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited,
At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:
Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week.....25 cts.
By mail to any part of the world, per year $10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States, or Great Britain for $2.00 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., four lines or under, 25 cents for each insertion and pro rata for more space or longer time.
A "line" is a nonpareil line, similar to this type, twelve of which occupy one inch of space.
Notices of Births, $1.00; Marriages, $1.50 Deaths, $1.50; Deaths with funeral announcements, $2.00.
SPECIAL NOTICES, set brevier (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25 cents a line for first insertion, and 12½ cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12½ cents for first insertion, and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.
Address
THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager

The Daily Times.

THE WICKED KENNEDYS.

The comments of the Government organs on the Kennedy case must cause mingled amusement and disgust in the minds of their own readers. The organ-grinders labor under the disadvantage of being conscious that the Government's position is both untenable and ridiculous. When the Premier and the Attorney-General started so bravely on their crusade against the Columbian they imagined that its publishers would at once "come down" in obedience to their awful mandate. They reckoned without their host, but instead of retreating altogether, as wise men would have done, they looked around for new ground from which to make another advance. This they now feel to be slipping from under their feet, hence the mingled threatenings and wails and whines to which the distraught organs gave utterance. "Now, good Messrs. Kennedy," they howl in chorus, "why could you not have come down and let the Government sit on you as they wanted to, and thus save the dear ministers all this trouble? They were not going to hurt you very much, but only wished to have the small satisfaction of gloating over your humiliation for a little while. It was very unreasonable of you to refuse them this little boon." Once in a while the tune changes to one of bluster and threat, but through it all runs that wailing chord which indicates the organs' full expectancy of failure. The Ministers will have cause to repent of having embarked on their mad course, and the organs will have a painful task in trying to "let them down easy."

THE McGREEVY CASE.

The claims entered in the Exchequer Court by Sir John Thompson on behalf of the Queen against the Connolly firm are eight in number, and the total sum claimed is $570,064. The claims are:—$50,000 paid Robert McGreevy by the firm to influence Thomas McGreevy, harbor commissioner; $200,000 on account of conspiracy in procuring the acceptance of a tender by the Quebec harbor commissioners in excess of the amount higher than their lowest tender under the name of John Gallagher; $93,000, being 30 per cent. of profits on the above paid to Robert McGreevy; $25,000 paid by Thomas McGreevy for influence in obtaining the price of 35 cents per yard for dredging the basin in the Quebec water works; $100,000 paid the firm by the harbor commissioners in excess of work actually done; $19,800 amount of reduction made by the engineer of the Esquimalt works on the value of the plant taken over by the firm; $38,000 amount of profits arising from changes in the Esquimalt works; $86,000, being 20 per cent. paid Robert McGreevy for Thomas McGreevy to obtain contract and changes. On Monday, it is expected, the criminal proceedings against Thomas McGreevy and Nicholas Connolly will be resumed in the assize court at Ottawa. Hon. S. H. Blake will appear for the defendants, and the Ontario Government has appointed J. K. Kerr, Q.C., to watch the proceedings in its behalf. These suits, both civil and criminal, will, if they are not interrupted, attract much attention. Whatever their outcome, the conclusion is obvious that all this trouble and expense would have been saved the country if an honest government had been in power at Ottawa instead of a combination that was forever on the lookout for contributions to its campaign fund. There is, besides, the certainty that other hundreds of thousands of dollars have been stolen from the country in the same way, no trace of which is likely to be found. Sir Richard Cartwright in a speech to a meeting of his constituents asserted that if the Liberals had the opportunity they could prove the government guilty of systematic pilfering from the public treasury for the purpose of providing corruption funds, but the government is of course very unlikely to give them such opportunity. The methods exposed in the McGreevy revelations and the other practice known to exist, that of receiving large contributions from the protected Red Parlor, account for very much of the success of the Conservatives.

MR. POOLEY OVERWORKED!!

Discussing the claims of John Robson for the Lieutenant-Governorship, a morning paper says:

"But Mr. Robson is not alone in showing signs of work, even Mr. Pooley, the most robust of legislators and keenest of cricketers is looking as if he had had quite as long an innings as is good for him."

Poor Mr. Pooley! A member of the cabinet without a portfolio—with no department to superintend and, consequently, with no work to do—it is most extraordinary that he should show signs of overwork. Mr. Pooley never does anything, seldom speaks and when he does occasionally condescend to address the House, his remarks are brief and "ambitiously sententious." If the President of the Council is really ever tired from any other cause than playing cricket it must be from excessive and persistent inactivity as a member of the House. He may be rusting out, but he is not wearing out; at least he does not show any more signs of declining health or exhausted vitality than a well-fed grizzly does of galloping consumption. We quite agree with our contemporary, however, that Mr. Pooley ought to "take a rest" and that he should step down and out of the Government, although our reasons for coming to that conclusion are not the same as our contemporary's. The Attorney-General's paper sees that a reconstruction of the Cabinet is imminent, and that under the new regime there will not be a soft seat for Mr. Pooley, who might be vain enough to insist upon the leadership. Better, therefore, to get rid of him now on the pretext that he is going into a decline from hard work! Our view is that the game is played out, and that a respectable man like Mr. Pooley will save the remnant of his reputation by boldly withdrawing on the ground that he cannot play under a new captain. People will not believe him if he puts forward the plea that he is sick.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Some days ago a small sensation was caused by a cable dispatch that represented the London Times as speaking very tartly on the Behring Sea question—in fact hinting that Great Britain was not called on to help the cause of a colony which does so little for the Mother Country as Canada. Doubts were expressed as to whether the words were quoted from a Times editorial article, but it seems that they were at least semi-editorial, and had the approval of the journal. The sentiments uttered by the writer in the Times may or may not find general acceptance in England, but in any event their appearance in that paper is not without significance. That portion of the article which refers to the moral turpitude displayed in connection with Canadian politics will interest a good many people.

The bye-election in Carleton county, N.B., where the unseated Liberal member was re-elected by nearly three times his former majority, seems to have been fought squarely on the issue of reciprocity. It was argued by the Conservative speakers and newspapers that the recent negotiations at Washington had put an end to all hopes of a reciprocal arrangement with the States, and that reciprocity had dropped out of sight. The Liberals, on the other hand, contended that no honest effort had been made by the Government to secure reciprocity. It was therefore still to be considered within the range of possibility. At all events, the Liberal party offered the alternative remedy of lower taxation and greater freedom of trade generally. The electors of Carleton endorsed the Liberal policy by giving a very largely increased majority to Dr. Colter, and that in the face of desperate efforts to corrupt them by bribes both direct and indirect. One of the incidents of the campaign is thus narrated:

Mr. H. A. Connell of Woodstock, whose foundry and machine works are among the largest factories in the district, voiced the views of the electorate when he said at a recent meeting that the crying need of the country is for free trade. As a manufacturer of farming implements he says he is not afraid of the results of free inter-communication with the American people and their markets. After showing conclusively why the people would benefit by the removal of the barriers between them and their neighbors, he told of the tempting offers that had been made to him by representatives of the Conservative party, if he would support that party. But the political preferments he has been offered, though they, no doubt, would have their attractions for some, could not induce him to desert a cause he knew to be right, even if backed by $1,000,000 to boot. Life was too short to make it worth his while to sell his principles.

Powerful to Purify.

If you intend purifying your blood and getting it in shape for the coming summer call on Cochrane & Munn, blood purifiers, and they will be able to satisfy your wants in this line. *

Try Breakfast Gem, the finest cereal food for people troubled with dyspepsia, to be had at J. P. Matthews & Co., SOLE AGENTS for Victoria. *

A well selected stock of clothing and gents furnishings, also lease of first class premises, could be bought at easy terms. Apply P. O. box 519, city.

When suffering from toothache try Gibbons' Toothache gum. Sold by all druggists. *

Get prices from Victoria Lithograph Company for lithograph work before placing your orders.

FATHER NICOLAYE.

The Zealous Missionary to the West Coast Indians—The Work Done.

One of the most popular priests in Victoria, the Rev. Father Nicolaye, was born on the 29th March, 1850, at Holset, Limburg, Holland. He finished his classics and philosophy at the seminary of Rolduc and made four years of theology at the German seminary of Roermonde. On the 13th March, 1875, he was ordained by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Paradis, of Roermonde, and was appointed curate of Eygelsheven the same

year. In 1876 Father Nicolaye came to Victoria with the present Bishop, Rt. Rev. J. N. Lemmens. After remaining two weeks in this city Father Nicolaye was sent by the late Archbishop Seghers to the Indian Mission of Barclay Sound on the west coast of Vancouver Island. During the year 1880 the priest was removed to Kyuquot, 120 miles north of Barclay Sound, where he ministered to a tribe of eight hundred Indians. In September, 1889, after thirteen years among the savages, with his health broken, Father Nicolaye was compelled to leave his mission and returned to this city where he remained since. It is almost needless to state that only those acquainted with the Indians of the West Coast can estimate the good work accomplished by the zealous priest. The shipwrecked mariner appreciated the kind treatment received at the hands of Christian natives. Idolatry, with its human sacrifices, has been supplanted by the Christian religion, thanks to the self-sacrificing missionary. Since Father Nicolaye's return he has become a great favorite with the members of his congregation and the whole community. His good counsel and advice is sought and cherished by his flock in this city, and the good priest can be seen at all hours visiting the sick and dying and comforting the distressed.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The A.O.U.W. to Form More Lodges in B. C.—The I.O.O.F. Celebration.

The past week has been a busy one for the members of the A.O.U.W. all of whom have been taking a great deal of interest in the formation of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia. The work so well started by Deputy Supreme Master Workman Sullivan is to be followed up by the Grand Lodge, which body will shortly appoint a member of the order to go through the province with the object of increasing the membership and establishing new lodges.

The excursion committee of the I.O.O.F. will meet on Monday evening to make arrangements for the proposed visit to Seattle during the celebration to be held in that city on the 25th and 26th inst.

The regular meeting of Loyal Fernwood Lodge, C.O.O.F. M.U., was held on Thursday evening when several propositions for membership were received. Brother Heatherbill was presented with a full set of regalia for obtaining the largest number of propositions during the last quarter. The half yearly church parade will take place on the 24th inst.

The Odd Fellows of Vancouver, with their wives and families will come to Victoria in a body on the 24th of May.

Loyal Waverly Lodge C.O.O.F. M.U. will hold its annual dinner on Tuesday evening at the Victoria hotel.

A meeting of Sunset Lodge, K. of P., will be held this evening when ten new members will be initiated and other routine business disposed of.

A large number of the members of the three lodges of K. of P., were at the Victoria Theatre last evening when Frederick Warde played Damon and Pythias.

All young men who are to join the juvenile lodge of Forerster's will undergo the medical examination this evening.

BRIEF LOCALS.

One Day's Doings in City and Province Briefly Related.

Ald. Humber and men started and completed a brick building on Good Friday.

China mattings in great variety at Spencer's Arcade.

Everybody about town was extremely busy this morning taking full advantage of the working day sandwiched between two holidays. Most of the mills and factories continued work yesterday.

Esquimalt was visited by hundreds from the city yesterday. Most of them visited the warships.

Razors, strops and complete line of shaving materials at Fox's, 78 Govt. St.

Weather prognosticators say the present smiling weather has come to stay for a while. How long the while will last they decline to prognosticate.

The James Bay Athletic Association four oar crew are already in training for the coming events of the season. They have got their boat in first class order for work, and may soon be observed shooting across the bay.

Several new patterns of room mouldings just received by Weiler Bros., 51 to 55 Fort street. * *

The annual dinner of the St. George's Society of Victoria will take place at the New York Hotel on St. George's day, Saturday next, 23rd inst. By reference to advertisement in another column full particulars can be obtained.

Three complete lines of fine cut bar glassware at Weiler Bros., 51 to 55 Fort street. * *

The boating season has fairly opened. Yesterday was a busy one for the various boat houses, all the pleasure craft being taken out. Every boat in Victoria has been engaged for the Queen's Birthday. Each year the engaging of the boats takes place earlier than the preceding one. Most of them were engaged February and March.

ITALO-AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

How Canadians May Take Part—Articles That May be Exhibited.

TO THE EDITOR.—Will you kindly allow me a little space in the columns of your valuable paper, to bring before the public the Italo-American Exhibition, which may be of interest to some of your producers and manufacturers, who are invited to participate with exhibits. Having been appointed representative in the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of soliciting exhibits and giving such information as may be required, I have sent invitations to the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, and to the governments of the several provinces, also to the corporations of the principal cities of the Dominion and to some of the manufacturers.

The exhibition, to which only North America is invited, will be held in Genoa, the birth-place of Christopher Columbus, and is held under the high patronage and honorary presidency of H. M. the King of Italy. I have the pleasure to enclose a copy of the circular of the executive committee, and that of the rules and regulations for the exhibitors.

Speaking as a Canadian I must say that this is the first opportunity that Canada has had to make a display in Italy, and thus exhibit its resources and manufactures. Canada is by many, yet, considered the Siberia of North America, a barren frozen country where, on account of our navigation being closed in winter they think that we are for several months almost unreachable.

There are many, and many indeed, who have no idea of the resources of Canada, of its climate, that everything that Providence can bestow grows here, with the exception of tropical fruits only. I hope you will join me in saying, "let us send an exhibit of some kind." Our neighbors, the United States, will send all that they grow, and why should we not avail ourselves of the same opportunity? Let our Government make a display of the produce of the land and forest, of the mines, of the fisheries and also of some of our industries.

It is natural enough for a private exhibitor to put himself the question: What shall I gain by exhibiting in Italy? No doubt there are articles manufactured in Canada which Italy will not require, but there are things in which I am sure we will open a good lasting trade, such as our canned salmon, lobsters and tomatoes, etc., also our evaporated apples, and the boneless salt codfish in packages, etc. An exhibition of our Canadian phosphates and asbestos will create a large business with Italy. Fur exhibits will prove remunerative to the exhibitors, but they must send everything of the very best. It is quite common to pay three to 400 francs for a lady's boa. I have seen some which cost from 500 to 600 francs. Some may imagine that sunny Italy, as it is called, has no winter, and that furs are not used, but such is not the case, for you will notice in Italy as many furs worn by the wealthy people as in Canada during their short winter season.

An exhibition of Indian curiosities and fancy goods would sell rapidly; I would advise sending a squaw as attendant. I noticed at the Provincial Exhibition in Toronto last year some beautiful phaetons and gladstones in natural woods which I am sure will find a ready sale, and the exhibitor will receive many duplicate orders therefrom.

The exhibition is to last six months, commencing in June, hence it will still be open when our apples are in season. I would suggest sending an exhibit of them, for I am sure it would create a demand for young trees.

There is a line of steamers leaving New York semi-monthly direct for Genoa, making the trip in 11 days. The executive committee has made arrangements for reduced rates for exhibitors and their exhibits.

I will be happy to give all the information that may be required.

A. M. F. GIANELLI,
Representative in the Dominion of Canada for the Italo-American Exhibition, Toronto.
Toronto, April 9, 1892.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE CITY AND DISTRICT

Use "Highland Brand" Evaporated Cream.

Trout Fishing.

Season opens on the 15th. For fine fishing tackle go to Fox's 78 Govt. St.

The Empress of China.

HONGKONG, April 16.—C.P.R. steamship Empress of China left here to-day.

Just Arrived.

Queen olives, sauerkraut, German salt pickles and mixed pickles in bulk, at Watson & Hall's, 55 Yates street. *

Wires Down.

The telegraph wires between this city and Carmanah are down, the east wind have wrecked the poles. It will be repaired immediately.

Sale of Horses.

There was a large attendance at the sale of horses held by Mr. J. Mortimer at Bowman's stables to-day and the prices obtained were good.

Special Meeting.

A special meeting of the City Council has been called by Mayor Beaven for to-night. The business to be considered is not stated in the notice.

Another Meeting.

Another meeting of the arbibrators in the Methodist Church case was held this afternoon. It is expected that an award will be made early next week.

The Puebla Arrives.

The steamer City of Puebla arrived from San Francisco at 1:30 to-day, having made one of her quick trips up. She had a number of passengers and a lot of freight for this port.

Opened.

The British Columbia Medico-Electric Institute and Turkish Baths, corner of Broad and Yates street, are again in full operation with Dr. W. E. Bergman as manager. The baths are open from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. *

Torn Down.

The dangerous verandah at the corner of Broad and View streets, to which attention was called in the TIMES a few days ago, was torn down this morning. Besides improving the looks of the corner it has done away with a trap for pedestrians.

Social Dance.

The usual social dance and class at Sir William Wallace Hall will not take place on Easter Monday, but will be resumed the following Monday, April 25. The children's singing class is also postponed until the 25th.

Borne to the Grave.

The funeral of the late Captain Daniel Munroe took place this afternoon and was largely attended. The cortege left the residence, Johnson street, at two o'clock and proceeded to the First Presbyterian Church where funeral services were held.

Excursionists Enjoy Themselves.

The Raymond-Whitcomb excursion party of forty-five ladies and gentlemen who arrived from the Sound on Thursday left for Tacoma last night, having spent the day in Victoria. The War spite and other places of interest were visited during the day.

Consolidated Municipal Act.

Mr. Beaven has completed his task of consolidating the Municipal Act, and a difficult and wearying work he had on it. The Queen's printer and staff have been busy for days, even working yesterday to get in type for the Legislature by Tuesday next.

The Laura Mine.

Advices just to hand from this hydraulic mine at Rock Creek are to the effect that water was turned on the claim April 7, two weeks earlier than ever before. The gravel on ascending the creek looks better than that met lower down, and indications are that the old channel has been struck. Operations has been carried on vigorously, and a successful season is predicted.

After the Kennedy Brothers.

The sergeant-at-arms went up to Westminster this morning to make a friendly call on two gentlemen by the name of Kennedy. It is believed he will find them out when he gets there; he says, "If they are discovered they are lost," as he intends to invite them to a conversazione without refreshments at the Legislative Hall on Tuesday and not take no for an answer.

Promises Well.

One of the best entertainments ever given in the First Presbyterian church will be that now in course of preparation for production on Monday the 25th inst. The principal features will be the number of tableaux presented, as well as readings, recitations, vocal and instrumental music. The young people have always been noted for their excellent concerts, and this will be no exception to the rule.

Cedar Hill Entertainment.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church, Cedar Hill, will hold a sale of useful and fancy needle work on the afternoon and evening of Tuesday, the 19th. A musical and literary entertainment will be given in the evening, and refreshments will be served. The Victoria Glee Club and other amateur musicians from the city will assist in the programme. Busses from the Transfer stables will leave the Fountain about 7:15. This will admit of a drive through this charming valley before dark.

Charged With Dog Murder.

Motorneer Brinker who was accused by an anonymous writer in a communication to the News this morning of wilfully running over and killing a dog on Pandora avenue, has been suspended by the company pending an investigation of the affair. Brinker is spoken of by the company's directors as one of the best men in their employ; he has been with them two years. Although they can scarcely credit the statement that he could have been guilty of such gross cruelty they have determined to leave nothing undone to arrive at the truth of the case. Should Brinker lose his situation on whatever evidence is considered sufficient therefor by the company he will bring an action for libel against the writer of the letter which appeared in the News. The motorneer and conductor of the car which killed the little boy on Douglas street the other day have been reinstated, the company finding that they were not in any way responsible for the sad occurrence.

Do You Know Kerr & Begg?

Forty-five Government street is the place for bargains. Give K. & B. a trial. *

New Goods.

Glasgow beef ham, Atlantic dulse, eastern apples, Norwegian smoked herrings and anchovies at R. H. Jamesons, Red Front, 33 Fort street. *

All kinds of cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

Passed the Preliminary.

J. Lawson, son of Mr. Wm. Lawson, of Messrs. Rithet & Co., successfully passed the preliminary examination of the B. C. Law Society. He was prepared at Corrig college.

Heavy Hail at Saanich.

A picnic party which drove out to Saanich yesterday reports that about 10:30 in the morning they experienced a heavy hail storm which must have done considerable damage to fruit trees now in blossom. About 5 o'clock in the evening when the party was returning and near Beaver Lake they were caught in another hail and rain storm, and they could hardly realize that the weather had been fine all day in the city.

A Couple of Accidents.

There were two accidents near Parson's bridge yesterday, which, however, were more amusing than serious. A young Government street merchant with a well known young lady left town in a single rig to which was hitched a rather hard mouthed horse. The horse started off on the gallop not stopping until he reached Parson's bridge. The lady would not get in the buggy again so her escort had to drive to town to get another horse and return for her. The same programme was gone through by a young man who had a team of kickers.

Easter Monday.

Everything is progressing nicely for the Easter Monday celebration, and great enthusiasm is expressed toward the enterprise. The bycicle club is in training and a number of exciting races will be the result. The evening programme will be especially fine. Miss Heathfield, Mrs. Rowlands, Mr. Floyd and Mr. Rowlands are the singers and by request Mr. Rowland will sing "Madelain." There will be three tugs of war between the battery boys and blue jackets from the different men-of-war. The finest music has been provided and everyone will have a great day's pleasure.

LOCAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

A Proposal to Organize a Local Board of Management for an Eastern Company.

Mr. J. H. Brock, of Winnipeg, who was in the city for several days during the early part of the week, was busily engaged in interesting local capitalists in a scheme to establish a local board of management of the Great Western Life Insurance Company of Winnipeg. Some stock has already been subscribed and it is expected that when Mr. Brock returns to Victoria next week the rest will be subscribed. A meeting of those interested will be called early next week, and before long Victoria will have a life insurance company managed by a local board.

Mr. Brock is at present in Vancouver where he also intends to get stock subscribed and a local board established.

BALKED DESERTERS.

A Little Scheme to Run a Party Across the Straits Fails.

Last Wednesday afternoon two young men hired a sailboat, the familiar craft known as the "Plug," from MacIntosh's boat house, stating that they were going out sailing for an hour or two. The same evening they were seen off Brotchie Ledge, the sea smooth and little wind, so that had they desired they could have easily rowed into the harbor. Instad of this, however, they let the boat drift with the current to Ross Bay where they stepped ashore and turned her adrift. They then came to town, told their friends what they had done and left on the City of Kingston that night for Seattle. The boat was found next morning by some residents of Ross Bay, drifting about with her sail set. She had been badly damaged by coming in contact with the rocks. The damage will amount to about $40 and it will cost $25 to bring her around to the boat house. Mr. MacIntosh, seen this morning by a TIMES representative, said he was greatly astonished to read the extraordinary statements in the News about the affair. They are false in nearly every particular, and, in view of the facts, ridiculous. As usual somebody has been stuffing the gullible News man, this time with rare success. Mr. MacIntosh's opinion is that the two young men were deserters from the ship Argyleshire, lately in this port, and their intention was to slip over the straits but for some reason altered their minds. This reason, Mr. MacIntosh suspects, was that a number of men-o'-warsmen were to accompany them in the plunger, but owing to the fact that the naval picket was around Beacon Hill Park and Ross Bay on Wednesday afternoon, the sailors must have abandoned their intention as hopeless at that time. The rascals who hired the boat were evidently "laying for" the blue jackets, and night coming without any signs of them they let the boat go adrift. There was no one drowned as hinted in the News, neither was the boat found upside down. The statement that the "Plug" is quite new is good. She is older than the man who penned that romance in one chapter; all the freshness is on his side. The "Plug" is a boat with a very dark history; she has been in numberless scrapes; has drowned several people; been used in the opium business; been smashed up and repaired a number of times, and has a very evil reputation of bringing bad luck. For all that she is as seaworthy and safe a boat as floats in the harbor; the people who have navigated her have been to blame.

A member of the gay brotherhood of sports, in a fit of absent-mindedness the other day, bought a copy of the War Cry thinking it was one of the morning papers. The smiles of his more alert companions blossomed into a full blown roar of laughter when they saw him, after discovering his horrible mistake, trying to stuff the good journal into his pocket without being seen.

EASTER SUNDAY SERVICES.

The Annual Religious Festival to Be Celebrated in an Impressive Manner.

Special Music, High Pontifical Masses and Appropriate Addresses.

A special service, with a sermon appropriate to the occasion, was held in the Roman Catholic Cathedral last evening, a large congregation being present. At 8 o'clock this morning the ceremony of blessing the paschal candle and baptismal font preceded the celebration of Pontifical High Mass. There was a good attendance and the solemn nature of the service made a visible impression. To-morrow, Easter Sunday, the first mass will be held at 8 a.m.; the second at 9; Pontifical high Mass 10:30, and at 7 p.m. a service suitable to the time. The church is to be beautifully decorated for the Easter Sunday services.

At Christ Church Cathedral last evening evensong and sermon were given, there being present a fine congregation. This morning at 8, service was held, another will be held at 5 p.m. To-morrow the services are as follows: 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m. (children) and 7 p.m. The order of service for the day is as follows:

Pro. Hymn—Jesus Christ is risen to-day
Easter Anthem—Christ our Passover..Preston
Special Psalms
Te Deum.....Simper
Jubilate.....Troutbeck
Anthem—Awake Thou That Sleepest..Simper
Hymn.....131
Kyrie (Unison).....Simper
Hymn.....136

EVENSONG.

Pro. Hymn—Come Ye Faithful
Special Psalms
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.....Ebdon
Anthem—If we believe that Jesus died.....Simper
Hymn.....138
Offertory Anthem—Jesus Christ is Risen to-day
Hymn.....135
Rec. Hymn—The Church's one Foundation

There will be an Easter festival held in the cathedral on Tuesday evening, when several new anthems, etc., suitable to the joyous occasion will be rendered by the choir. Messrs. Rowlands and White will also sing solos during the service.

The services held at St. Saviour's church, Victoria West, yesterday, consisted of one at 11 a. m. and another at 7:30 p.m. with the story of the cross. The attendance was good at both services. To-morrow morning at 8 there will be holy communion; 11 a.m. morning prayer and holy communion; 7 p.m. evening.

The order of services at St. Barnabas church will be as follows:

MATINS.

Pro. hymn.....497
Easter Anthem.....Humphreys in C
Psalms II.....Cooke in G
Psalms LVII.....Rimbault in C minor
Psalm CXI.....Humphreys in C
1st Lesson.....Exodus XII to v. 29
Te Deum.....Oakeley (quadruple)
2nd Lesson.....Rev. I v. 10-19
Jubilate.....Crotch in C
Creed Athanasian
Hymn.....335
Kyrie.....Garrett in F
Hymn.....323
Sermon—Text: "Christ our passover is sacrifor us therefore let us keep the feast." I Cor. XV. v. 7
Hymn (offertory).....176
Sanctus.....Garrett in F
Gloria in Excelsis.....Garrett in F
Rec. Hymn Nunc Dimittis.....Barnby in E

EVENSONG.

Pro. Hymn.....131
Psalm CXIII.....Battishill in D
Psalm CXIV.....Tonus Peregrinus
Psalm CXVIII—Goodson in G and Walmisley in G
1st Lesson.....Exodus 12, 29
Magnificat.....Kimmins in E flat
2nd Lesson.....John 20 v. 11-19
Nunc dimittis.....Kimmins in E flat
Anthem "He is Risen".....E. A. Clare
Bass and Tenor Solos.
Hymn.....134
Sermon—Text "Christ is risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept."..... I Cor. XV. v. 20
Hymn (offertory).....138
Amen.....Stainer
Rec. Hymn.....125

VOLUNTARIES.

Matins.

"Sleepers Awake, a Voice is Calling" Mendelssohn

During Communion.

"Prayer".....Alex. Guillemant
Batiste's celebrated Andante—
The Pilgrim's Song of Hope
Closing.
Festal March in G.....Henry Smart

Evensong.

"Offertorie".....Thayer
Festal March.....Theo. Bonheur

Easter this year shall be duly observed at St. Luke's, Cedar Hill. Decorations with taste and modest display as heretofore add to the beauty of the sacred building which has been pronounced the neatest in the diocese. The choir also with the lengthened training and careful preparation have arranged to render choral services which visitors from the city pronounce second to none in the province excepting the cathedral.

EASTER DAY SERVICES.

Morning, 11 o'clock.

Responses, Festal.....Barnby
Christ our Passover.....P. Humphreys
Psalms.....Cook, Reinbault, Humphreys
Te Deum.....Jackson
Jubilate.....Crotch
Anthem—Christ is Risen From the Dead.....G. J. Elvey
Kyrie.....Mendelssohn
Hymns.....134, 135, 137, 322

EVENING, 7 P.M.

Responses, Festal.....Barnby
Psalms.....Battershill, Tonus Peregrinus.....Goodson
Magnificat.....Hopkins
Nunc Dimittis.....Havergall
Hymns.....135, 140, 131, 134

At St. John's Church, Douglas street, the following order will be observed:

MORNING SERVICE.

Pro. Hymn.....134
Christ Our Passover.....Preston in A flat
Proper Psalms..Cooke, Rimbault, Humphreys
Te Deum.....Garrett in F
Jubilate.....Bridgewater in A
Anthem—He is Risen.....Clare
Kyrie.....Bridgewater in A
Hymn.....135
Sermon—He is risen, He is not here.. Mark XVI, 6
Offertory Hymn.....322
Holy Communion

EVENING SERVICE.

Voluntary from Judas Maccabeus.....Handel
Processional Hymn.....138
Psalms.....Battishill, Tonus Peregrinus, Goodson, and Walmisley
Magnificat } .....Marks in B flat
Nunc Dimittis }
Anthem—"He is Risen".....E. A. Clare
Hymn.....131
Sermon: St. John xiv; 19: "Because I live ye shall live also."
Offertory Hymn.....No. 133
Quartette. Chorus from the Messiah—"Since by man came death, etc."

BENEDICTION.

Voluntary { (a) Offertoire, Hainworth. (b) Offertoire, Baptiste.

Christadelphian Hall, 209 Douglas street—Sunday services at 11 a. m. Breaking of bread at 7 p.m. Reading, subject, "The Father, Son and Holy Spirit, according to the Scriptures of Truth." All welcome.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The following are the preachers in the churches to-morrow:

Christ Church Cathedral—Morning the Lord Bishop; 3 p.m., children's service; and evening, the Rev. J. B. Hewetson.

St. James Church—Morning, and evening, the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

St. John's—Morning and evening, the Rev. Percival Jenns.

St. Barnabas—Morning, the Rev. G. W. Taylor; evening, the Rev. E. F. Lipscomb.

St. Saviour's—Morning and evening, the Rev. W. D. Barber.

St. Luke's, Cedar Hill—Morning, and evening, Rev. M. C. Browne.

St. Paul's, Esquimalt—Morning, and evening, the Rev. S. C. Scholefield.

Tolmie—Morning at 11, the Rev. W. H. P. Arden.

Cadboro Bay—Afternoon at 3, the Rev. W. H. P. Arden.

Indian Reserve—Afternoon, at 3:30.

Provincial Jail—Morning, at 9:30.

The united children's service, for which preparations have been made during the last few weeks, takes place at Christ Church Cathedral at 3 o'clock on the Sunday after Easter, April 24th.

The little church of St. Mark's, Cloverdale, will be opened by the Bishop of Columbia on St. Mark's Day, next Monday week, April 25th, at 3 o'clock.

The Church of Our Lord (Reformed Episcopal)—Morning service at 11. Preacher, the Rt. Rev. the Bishop. Evening service at 7. Preacher, Rev. C. E. Dobbe. Bible class for young men at 10 a.m. Sunday school and Bible class for young ladies at 2:45 p.m. Bible readings on Wednesday at 8 p.m. and on Friday at 3:30 p.m. in the school room. Holy Communion after the morning service.

The Rev. P. McF. Macleod has returned from Toronto and will occupy the pulpit of St. Andrew's Church to-morrow at both services.

To-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock a gospel service will be held in the Association hall, 40 Broad street, and a very cordial invitation is extended to all the men of this city.

HENRY FRY, J.P.

His Death Occurs This Morning at Duncan's Station.

Henry Fry, J.P., a well known resident of Cowichan, died at his home, Duncans' station, this morning, at the age of 66 years. Deceased was well known in this city, having served a term in the Local Legislature, to which he was elected in 1887, as the successor of Hon. W. Smythe, Premier, deceased. Mr. Fry was a native of Barnstaple, England, and was for many years a pioneer near Duncans.

PERSONAL.

Movements of Well Known People in Various Directions.

Thos. E. Ladner, of Ladner's Landing, is in the city.

Mrs. J. B. Wood, of Blanchard street, is very sick.

Dr. Milne, M.P.P., went up to Vancouver this morning.

R. Pinkerton leaves by the Maude this evening for Alberni.

M. J. Mathieson, of Vancouver, arrived from San Francisco this morning.

W. H. Dorman, of the P. O. Inspector's office, goes over to the mainland to-morrow morning.

H. C. Beeton and Mrs. Beeton will spend the next few days on the mainland to-morrow morning.

A large assortment of lace and art curtains, art muslins, cretonnes, etc., at Weiler Bros. *

Get prices from Victoria Lithograph Company for lithograph work before placing your orders.

THE RUDGE.

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Victoria, B.C., April 4, 1892. ap7-1yr W. C. WARD, MANAGER.

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GENERAL DRY GOODS — Corner Broad and Yates Streets, Victoria, B.C.

Tender their thanks to the Ladies of Victoria and neighborhood for their liberal patronage during the past year, and beg to announce the arrival of their very large purchases for the Spring and Summer trade. These goods have been purchased with great care, in the very best European and American Markets, and as our room is very limited they have been marked at extremely low prices, to ensure a clearance during the season. We invite your inspection of our stock, which will be found well selected and in great variety.

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Good variety and values in Sheetings, Cottons, Honeycomb and Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers. Towels, all sorts and prices. Good selection of Lancashire, Welsh and Shetland Flannels, etc., etc., etc. Lace Curtains, Art Muslins, Canton Draperies, Cretonnes, plain and reversible. Big selections in these goods.

Prints, French Percales, Galatea Stripes, Oxford Shirtings, Muslins in check, stripe, spots, etc., etc. These are all English and Scotch goods especially selected for this trade.

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Our buyer has excelled himself this season. A good assortment in Capes, Jackets, Cloaks, Rain and Dust Cloaks, for Misses and Ladies (especial attention has been paid to S.S.W. and E. & O.S.) These goods are of the Very Newest Styles, both in design and material, imported by ourselves and selected by OUR OWN BUYER at the factories, consequently they will be right in values.

ROBES AND DRESSES for Babies' and Children's wear. This department is very complete.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

This department is replete with the newest things in Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, comprising Henriettas, Serges, Stanley Cloths, Tweeds, etc. Some beautiful effects in Costumes (no two alike), and Challies, etc. A big range of Plain and Fancy Black and Grey Dress Goods, suitable for mourning.

Large assortment of Dress and Trimming Silks, in black and colors. Also the latest designs in Cord and Braid Trimmings.

First-class Dress and Mantle Making on the Premises.

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in Black and Cream, a very large stock comprising Flouncings, Demi-Flouncings, Edgings, etc., etc. Some pretty things among them, our own importing, direct from France.

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Full range, both sizes and prices. Large assortment of Blouses in Cotton, Wool and Silk.

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, all sorts and sizes. Ribbons, Chiffons, and newest designs in Veilings—large assortment.

HOSIERY

is a strong point with us this season. Two Hundred Dozen to select from, including Cotton, Cashmere, Lisle Thread, Silk, Plain and Fancy. Our 25c. STAINLESS BLACK COTTON and 50c. STAINLESS BLACK CASHMERE cannot be beaten in the Province, and we believe not in the Dominion.

GLOVES

in Kid, Lisle, Silk, etc., etc. Over 200 Dozen. Our

STANLEY 4-BUTTON, $1.00
GASCOYGNE 5-HOOK LACING, $1.00
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Reduced from $1.50.
FERNAND JOSEPHINE 4-SNAP, $1.25
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The above are fully 20 per cent. cheaper than anything we have ever offered in the Province. Also a full line of Undressed Kid and Gauntlet Gloves in Kid and Lisle Thread.

Do not pass us because of our SMALL STORE, as our Stock is all we describe it to be. Come in and see our Stock, for we consider it No Trouble to Show Goods. Note the address:

THE STANLEY HOUSE — THE CASH DRY GOODS STORE — **Cor. Broad & Yates Sts.**

WM. S. HAMPSON & CO.

COLD WORDS FOR CANADA.

The London Times' Remarks on the Behring Sea Controversy.

Under the heading of "The Colonies," the London Times of March 30 has a long article reviewing the Behring Sea difficulty. After some remarks as to the Pribyloff Island seal fisheries, it goes on to say:

But apart from these interesting aspects of this dispute between the two great English-speaking countries, there is another which comes home to us more closely from our present standpoint. The dispute recalls with peculiar force the words uttered by Lord Rosebery at the City Liberal Club the other day:

"We have been pulled out of Europe by the great Empire which has been growing up outside these islands during the last 40 years, while we have been almost sitting still with folded hands and watching its growth. * * * I think you can divide the foreign policy of this Empire into the Eastern and Western questions, and they are the questions of India and Canada. * * * We must recognize that our foreign policy has become a colonial policy, and is in reality at this moment much more dictated from the extremities of the Empire than it is from London itself."

These words of the Foreign Minister out of office cannot but remind us of the admission made by the Foreign Minister in office to the deputation which waited on him not long ago from the Imperial Federation League. Lord Salisbury said:—

"Sir John Colomb very justly pointed out a consideration, of which, in my office, I am especially sensible—the large portion of our foreign negotiations which arises entirely out of our colonial connections; and the effect is so, that from time to time we have to exercise great vigilance lest we should incur dangers which do not arise from any interests of our own, but arise entirely from the interests of the important and interesting communities with which we are linked."

The Behring Sea negotiations are a forcible practical illustration of this frank admission on the part of the Prime Minister. The settlement of the dispute one way or the other is a matter which does not directly affect the the population of the British Islands. Whether the sealskins that come to the British market are obtained by Canadian sealers on the high seas, or by the United States company on the Pribylof Islands, is a matter of indifference to the English purchaser; it affects neither the quality nor the price. The dispute which has arisen between this country and the United States is one which concerns not our home interests, but those of a country over whose affairs we have practically almost no control, and who treats us as her commercial enemy. Now there is no doubt that the conviction has taken root that somehow the power and the commercial supremacy of the British Empire is connected with its world-wide distribution, and that its dismemberment would not only reduce the great colonies to petty republics, but would seriously affect the position of the Mother Country. At the same time it is admitted that this world-wide distribution is a source of weakness; it multiplies our vulnerable points. British North America has kept our relations not only with the United States but with France, in a state of tension for years. Eight years ago it was the Cape Colony that gave rise to some very disagreeable passages between our Government and that of Germany. It may be Canada, it may be the Cape, it may be Australia that gets into a mess with some great power; the result is always the same; the big brother over the seas must do the fighting, if fighting is necessary, or bear the buffets and expense of protracting negotiations. Now, it is being asked, how long is this to go on? How long are we to fight the battles, and settle the quarrels of semi-independent States that lend us no helping hand, and treat us in all other respects as a foreign country? With the Crown colonies the position is different; they are Imperial property and must do as they are told. But the great colonies conduct their affairs without any regard for the interests of the Empire as a whole, and if in the pursuit of their own interests they get into a scrape we must get them out of it. These are the views that are beginning to find expression in certain circles in connection with the Behring Sea dispute. A few more difficulties of the same kind will compel us to face the problem, and to seriously ask ourselves whether the present relations between the Mother Country and the great colonies are quite fair to the British tax-payer.

It must be admitted that the Australian colonies, in contributing to the expense of the maintenance of a fleet in their waters, have shown themselves more sensitive to their Imperial duty than have the Canadians. Happily, they have no land frontier, and the coast of their continent is all their own. The troubles which at present disturb Australia are purely internal and only indirectly affect the Mother Country. In the article on the Colonies a fortnight ago, it was said that happily such scandals as those which agitated the Dominion in the administration of Quebec were rare in the transoceanic sections of the Empire. But in view of the recent revelations as to the railways of Victoria and New South Wales, this statement might require some qualification. The political uses to which these railways are put remind one of the state of things which exists in connection with the Civil Service of the United States. Under the auspices of the "Labor party," which is supreme in these colonies, the railways are apparently regarded as existing mainly to provide places for constituents or constituents' relations. The result is that the staff of the railways far exceeds what is required for the efficient working of the lines, and it is therefore no wonder that they do not pay. Still, it may be said that the colonists have a right to do what they like with their own, and that the only people who have cause to complain are the colonial creditors. These and other abuses in the colonies are, no doubt, to be deplored, but they are bound to work their own remedy. Considering the class of men who form the bulk of the legislators in the Australian colonies and the peculiar character of the constituencies, such abuses need not surprise us. We need hardly wonder that in their political affairs these colonies have not yet attained the standard of the Mother Country. She herself has passed in her political life through a period of "bribery and corruption," but has survived it and has attained a period of better things. The Australians, unlike the Canadians, are almost entirely of the same stock as ourselves, with the same general tendancy to honest dealing and fair play, and we hope that in time they will leave their period of political jobbery behind. Meantime they must not be surpised if Australian securities should not be regarded at home with the confidence that is desirable.

"HONEST JOHN" GENERALLY.

To the Editor:—In speaking of the posing and posturing of our worthy Premier before the public in my communication which appeared in Thursday's Times, I referred to his trick of dragging in the religious aspect of every question wherever it was possible, by hook or by crook, to do so. Surely no one who has any acquaintance with the hon. gentleman's political history can fail to be struck with the frequency with which he employs this method of impressing his hearers with his spiritual-mindedness and high regard for the doctrines of Christianity—as he professes to understand and interpret them—and I am free to own that it requires a far greater measure of that charity which "believeth all things" than I am possessed of to enable me to accept as genuine these "Shepherd"-Stiggins-like utterances, especially as the supply seems inexhaustible and ready to be turned on tap on the slightest provocation—or indeed on no provocation at all. One cannot help thinking that this "preachee-preachee" business is part of the stock-in-trade—and a very material part, too—of the professional politician. It is, to use the language of the whist-player, a good card to lead, for it is always a hard, if not an impossible, one for the other side to trump. It is as if the Premier's slogan were, "The sword of the Lord and of Robson."

I am far from saying that it may not be right, and even expedient, on occasion, to introduce arguments based on Scripture, especially where knotty moral questions have to be solved, but it is altogether another matter when a politician, like a certain individual mentioned in Holy Writ, perverts the Word to suit his own ends, or deliberately ignores its plain teaching, simply because it does not happen to "suit his book."

The latter is what "Honest John" does in treating of the liquor traffic of the country. He takes a high moral staud in the matter and launches either loud denunciation or veiled condemnation at the retailer of intoxicants, according as he deems it safe and politic to be out spoken or guarded in his remarks. Does he, perchance, forget—as he certainly does ignore—the various passages in scripture where indulgence in wine (not over indulgence, be it observed) is, not only by implication, but even explicitly approved? Does he forget the marriage feast at Cana of Galilee, where "the water recognized its Creator and blushed?" In that case it may well be that "Honest John" is somewhat of the same opinion regarding Jesus of Nazareth as was the old Scotch Presbyterian woman, who, when asked what she thought of His walking through the wheat fields on the Sabbath with his disciples, said, "Indeed, then, I dinna think ony the mair o' Him for it."

The plain, practical, common-sense view of the whole matter seems to me to be that so long as the sale of intoxicants is carried on with due regard to moderation and decency, neither legislator nor ecclesiastic has a right to make or meddle with it, either on Sunday or week day. If they do so, they take an unwarrantable liberty with the constitutional rights of the subject, and presume to dictate to him in regard to matters which concern himself and his own judgment alone, having nothing whatever to do with his neighbor.

It would be interesting to know "Honest John's" opinion on the phase of the Sunday observance question that is now agitating the city of Toronto, viz., whether or not the street cars shall run on the day of rest. To be consistent he should insist on the street cars in Victoria being stopped. Nay, further, he should forbid the use of any conveyances at all on that day. He should close restaurants and forbid the barbers to give Sunday morning shaves and bootblacks to shine the shoes of their customers. He would, thus, substitute for the Sabbath of Calvary and Christ that of Sinai and Moses, and present us with a new version of a famous utterance of our Lord's, making it read (in Robsonese) "Man was made for the Sabbath and not the Sabbath for man."

In short, it is something almost nauseating to find a man with some pretensions to being "indifferent honest" perpetually mouthing in this "holier-than-thou" fashion, broadening his phylacteries, and thanking God that he is not as other men are. The world is tired of this perpetual preaching without practice—or rather with the practice running directly counter to the preachment. The trouble is, however, that this "infinite babblement," as Carlyle calls it, is not without its effect. It influences simpletons of legislators to enact laws which they have no constitutional right to frame or to enforce, but which, backed by foolish and fanatical prejudice, they do succeed in enforcing, and they cut down and curtail the pleasures and privileges of that class of the community which has the fewest opportunities of recreation or amusement—the laboring class. It is all very well to say, as no doubt "Honest John" and his henchmen would, that their motives in this matter, are of the highest and purest, that they are prompted by no base desires to catch the votes of the church-going people of the province, or by a wish to pose as model members of the Church Militant in order that they may share in the glories of the Church Triumphant. *Credat Judaeus Apella.* In the name of the prophet, figs! Tu Quoque.

One of Uncle Sam's Boats.

The United States war steamer Mohican came out of dry dock yesterday morning. The repairs which were executed upon her consisted of a few square yards of copper sheathing on the bilge, the work being done by the ship's own artificers. While the vessel was in dry dock she was the object of much curiosity on account of her strange appearance. She is a converted sailing ship, retaining the full complement of masts and rigging, and the old-fashioned broadside guns. In addition she has a dahlgren and several other modern pieces of ordnance. Although of practically no account as a fighting boat the Mohican presents a very handsome appearance, at anchor or under steam and sail. The smallest sloop-of-war in the British navy would find her an easy antagonist to deal with, but she is good enough for the purpose for which she is now employed. Everything aboard the Mohican is kept clean as a new pin, decks white as snow, brass and copper shining, ropes neatly coiled and everything in a state to win the approval of the severest disciplinarian.

Get in the Swim.

Two young men yesterday took a canoe and went up the Gorge to spend the day. They tried some fancy paddling and just when they began to feel comfortable at their work the canoe capsized and left them in the swim. They were both good swimmers, however, and got ashore all right. The ducking made them feel reckless, as well as wet, and they decided to run the Gorge in the canoe. The tide was quite low and the water beneath the bridge tumbled around as recklessly as the canoeists. Fortune favored the adventurers until they struck the eddying waters beneath the miniature falls. Here they were shot out of the canoe and smote the waters with their heads. This cooled their ardor and they sought a change of clothes, and for the rest of the day danced on the dry land.

Land Surveyors.

The following gentlemen on Thursday evening received notification that they had successfully passed the examination for Provincial Land Surveyors, lately completed, viz: W. A. Bauer, George Corrigan, K. L. Burnett, Geo. H. Dausen, H. E. Twigg, of Vancouver; Jas. E. Ross, D. L. S., of New Westminster, and Thos. H. Parr, of Victoria.

All nervous disorders, all diseases peculiar to women, such as bearing down pains, suppressions of the periods and weak nerves, can be thoroughly cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Try them.

Special Montreal Advertisements.

STEEL RAILS (New & Best Seconds.)
CEMENT, WASTE, STEEL & IRON FILES, ETC. ETC.
WALTER TOWNSEND,
MONTREAL,
Agent for BOLLING & LOWE, London, Eng.

MOTHERS Ask for and see that you get
Dawson's Chocolate Creams,
25c. per box at all Druggists — the Great Worm Remedy.
Being in the Form of a Chocolate Cream Children never refuse them.

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GRANDE CHARTREUSE
Liquors of the Convent and Elixirs.
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Beware of Imitations.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons Ltd.
CELEBRATED CUTLERY
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AGENTS
JAS. HUTTON & Co. MONTREAL & TORONTO.

HAIL TO THE EASTER MORN!

With quick'ning thrill the whole earth glows!
The gray clouds redden as the rose,
The shy sky palpitates with day,
The drowsy night tide ebbs away—
Hail to the Easter morn!
Alleluia!

From prayer and fast and Lenten gloom
Each soul is bid to find some bloom
As sign of peace this blest day brings!
To each who yearns all nature sings
Hail to the Easter morn!
Alleluia!

On each thorn-crown and cup of gall
The spicy Paschal dew doth fall,
As nature promises to toll
Its feast of wine and corn and oil!
Hail to the Easter morn!
Alleluia!

Come forth, ye glad with Christian faith,
Hark to the word the Easter saith—
No braggart sin can boast the soul
Redeemed by him who maketh whole!
Hail to the Easter morn!
Alleluia!

Unto each soul some joy is slain,
Unto each heart comes woe and pain;
No resurrection comes of strife
Till sacrifice completes each life.
Hail to the Easter morn!
Alleluia!

To ye who suffer dire despair,
And want, and depths of gnawing care,
With rapturous hope and faith new born
Find yet some rose grown near the thorn,
And hail the Easter morn!
Alleluia!

Hail to the day! Let each blest shrine
Of church and home—by faith divine—
Set signs of peace where altars bloom
The Eastertide with sweet perfume!
Hail to the Easter morn!
Alleluia!

HARRIET MAXWELL CONVERSE.

DR. NORWOOD'S BRIDE

A STORY FOR THE EASTER TIME BY HELEN S. CONANT.

[Copyright, 1892, by American Press Association.]

COMMERCIAL traveler sees and hears many queer things. I speak from experience, for I have been a commercial traveler for twenty years. The most touching bit of romance that ever came under my notice is the love affair of Dr. Norwood.

Of late years my business has taken me to Europe frequently. Every sea traveler knows the pleasure of sailing in a familar steamer. One chooses the same steamer year after year, as one goes to the same hotel, grumbling all the while at the small discomforts, and yet coming to regard them as old friends.

The steamer upon which I always traveled was a roller. We often wondered when she was at her tantrums if she would roll clean over and spill us out before she righted, but she never did.

I had gone back and forth on the ship so often that I had won the confidence of the captain, and he would at times unbend from his official dignity to tell me some yarn of the sea. The doctor and the purser were my intimate friends, but of all the ship's people Dr. George Norwood was my favorite. He was young, not over thirty, although he had been on the liner for three years.

I noticed that there was often a sad expression on his face. One night when the sea was calm under the weight of a heavy fog and the ship was feeling her way slowly and steadily I found him pacing restlessly up and down the deck.

"Hello, doctor," I said; "why are you tearing back and forth like a polar bear in a cage?"

He turned and looked at me. I had never seen the sadness on his face so pronounced before.

"Foolishness, rank foolishness! I ought to be ashamed of myself," he said. Then, smiling: "Come to the smoking room and have a cigar before we turn in. No use to try to sleep anyway with that foghorn blowing."

The smoking room was ablaze with electric lights, and as we sat down four bells sounded. For a wonder, at that early hour, the place was deserted.

"Doctor, nobody is seasick tonight, and there are lots of pretty girls in the cabin. Why don't you go down and make yourself agreeable? You look as if you needed a tonic of some kind, and there is nothing better than a pretty girl," I said.

He puffed rings of smoke from his lips, and I heard a long, deep sigh.

KNELT BY THE SIDE OF THE GIRL.

"Pretty girls are a delusion, Vincent," he answered, with an attempt to laugh. "I have no more use for them, and yet perhaps I do her an injustice," he added slowly, as if thinking aloud.

"Tell me about her, George," I said; "an outsider may help you with an impartial view of the case."

"If I were only sure the fault was hers I would force myself to forget her. It is the doubt that keeps up the pain," he said. "Yes, I will tell you about it, Vincent," he added after a pause; "it will be a relief to tell somebody.

"I have already told you that when I graduated from the medical college I had nothing in the world to begin life on except my diploma," he began, "but I graduated with honor, and I thought I had as good a prospect of success as any young fellow with plenty of pluck and energy and a solid profession to back him. I determined not to fall in love until I had a position secured, but I did, and that is how the trouble began. She was an American girl and her father was rich; very rich, I suppose, for he had taken a hunting lodge in Scotland for the summer and kept it filled with gay company. It was there I met Mary. My good old Scotch uncle has an estate near the lodge, and I went to visit him after finishing my studies.

"You know how young people are thrown together in a country place; there were rustic dances, hunting parties and moonlight picnics on the lake, and Mary and I were always together. I had but little chance to see her alone, but what chance I did have I made the most of, for I was desperately in love. She was shy and shrinking, but still I thought she cared for me. I was sorely perplexed, for I had nothing but love to offer her, but youth is rash and confident, and one night when a happy accident left me alone with her I asked her to be my wife. She put her little hand in mine and we were very happy. Vincent, I have never seen her since that night. I went the next morning to ask her father's consent to our marriage; he refused to see me, and the next day the family was gone. Some weeks afterward I received a cold, formal letter from her father stating that his daughter had told him of our interview; that she regretted her hasty acceptance of my offer and bidding me think of her no more.

"Now you know the whole story," said the doctor, rising and walking nervously back and forth in the smoking room. "There is very little to it, but there is quite enough to break my faith in women. Life on shore became intolerable and I took this position."

"You are wrong, George, to talk about your faith in women being broken," I said; "you have no proof whatever that this girl was false to you. I can see, too, that you do not believe it yourself."

"I know nothing about it," he said moodily. "If I had a word, only one word, directly from her I should know what to think."

"How could she give it to you?" I asked. "If she was false and wished to break with you her father would encourage her to write you such a message, but if she still clung to you he would prevent all communication of course."

"I never thought of that. You may be right," he exclaimed, his eyes lighting up.

"May I ask the father's name?" I said. "Don't tell me if you prefer to keep it a secret."

"Her name is Mary—Mary Mason," he replied, answering me indirectly and

THE DOCTOR STROVE TO CALM HIM.

speaking the name slowly, as if he loved the sound of it. "The family lives in Baltimore," he added after a pause.

"Take my advice, George, and try not to brood over the matter. There is nothing so futile as regret," I said. "It eats up one's courage to go ahead and does nothing but mischief. Come, let us take a brisk walk on deck before we turn in."

The fog was lifting and stars were glimmering faintly. The ocean was beginning to heave in long swells and walking on the roller was not an easy matter. We soon gave it up.

In truth, I was not inclined to carry the conversation further. Traveling on the Continent the year before, I had met the Masons, of Baltimore, and had some acquaintance with them; enough to know the character of the people. I had almost forgotten them, but it all came back to me now—the pompous, purse proud father, the ambitious mother and the pale, listless, silent daughter. I had no doubt that she was pining for her young English sweetheart. She looked like it, but that did not help matters any. At the time I knew the family it was reported that she was soon to marry a French count, who was always with her, and by this time she was probably beyond the reach of my young friend the doctor.

After that voyage I did not see George Norwood for months. The next time I crossed the water circumstances compelled me to start suddenly, and I missed my favorite steamer. But I did come home on her.

In the hurry and confusion of getting on board I saw the doctor for an instant only, but when the ship was well out to sea and the bustle of sailing day was over, I went to the smoking room to find him. He was not there; neither was he in his stateroom, and I sat down on the deck alone. The spell of the sea had fast hold of me, and I was lost in thought, when a hand fell softly on my shoulder.

"Come to my room, Vincent; I have something to tell you," said the doctor.

I followed him down the deck and below to his cabin. When he closed his door and nervously snapped up the electric light I saw that he was greatly agitated.

"Vincent, Mary is on board this ship," he said.

"Is it possible?" I exclaimed. I did not know what else to say.

"Yes," he went on, "she and her father and her mother and a maid are passengers, homeward bound. They have the two largest staterooms amidships. I saw their names in the passenger list."

The mechanical, hard way in which he stated these details was startling.

"Have you seen her?" I asked.

"No, I have not seen any of them. I do not intend to. It is easy enough to keep out of their way," he said, curling his lip.

"Do they know you are here?"

"Probably not. How should they? The name of the ship's doctor is not likely to interest them. I had to tell you, that you might understand my absence from the smoking room. Mason will probably spend his time there and I cannot meet him. You will always find me here, and if you see Mary I beg you tell me if she looks well and happy. Even to know that would be a consolation."

It was evident that the young girl was Mary Mason still, which was a point gained for the doctor, I thought.

The next morning I watched the faces that gathered around the breakfast table, but a stiff January gale was blowing and the roller was up to her wildest pranks. Only a few hardened sea travelers were out. I spent considerable time with the doctor, but I had no news to give him, and he was moody and silent.

It was not until the third day out, when the storm had passed and the sea was calm, that I saw Mr. Mason. He was sitting in the cabin. He did not recognize me, and I did not speak to him, but I noticed how old and worn and weary he looked. It was not the weariness of seasickness, but more as if some great anxiety was weighing heavily upon him.

That evening I was sitting with the doctor when a message came that he was wanted in haste in the cabin. He went immediately, and I followed him. I shall never forget the scene. They had brought Mary Mason from her stateroom and laid her on a lounge, but she was feeble and the exertion was too much for her. She had fainted. Her mother and the maid were bending over her, both weeping, and her father stood near, his strong old face working with emotion. As he saw Norwood he started violently, but the doctor paid no attention. He knelt down by the side of the fainting girl and examined her carefully. Then, looking up at her mother with an encouraging smile, he said:

"She has only fainted. It is nothing serious and she will be all right soon."

He worked over her tenderly and in a few moments she began to revive. Then, giving careful directions and begging them to call him if the attack was repeated, he slipped away.

"I could not stay until she recognized me, Vincent," he said, "the shock might have been too much for her. She is very much changed, so pale and so thin," he added sadly.

We were in his room and he had scarcely spoken when Mr. Mason appeared. He grasped the doctor's hand and held it for a moment in silence.

"Dr. Norwood, she is a very sick child," he began, his voice breaking in spite of his efforts to be calm. "For more than a year she has been losing strength. We have taken her everywhere in search of health, and every day she grew weaker, until at last she begged so piteously to be carried home that I determined to gratify her even at the risk of crossing the sea at this inclement season, but I am afraid—afraid"——

He broke down and sobbed like a woman.

The doctor strove to calm him.

"Do not be alarmed, my dear sir," he said quietly, although his own voice trembled, "I see no reason for despair. Such cases of weakness in a young girl are not uncommon, and they are not necessarily fatal. If you will kindly tell me what you know of her condition"——

The old man interrupted him.

"Save her, doctor, save her," he cried; "bring back the roses to my girl's cheeks, and there is nothing I have to give that shall not be yours."

"I will save her, so help me God!" said Norwood solemnly.

I never saw George Norwood so alert as he was in the days that followed. An eager, determined look was on his face that showed me his professional skill was being taxed to the utmost. I saw very little of him, for he was rarely away from Mary's side. She did improve wonderfully during those few days. The morning we steamed up New York harbor Norwood took me to the cabin and presented me to Mary as his best friend. She was still very pale and weak, but as she greeted me her face was bright with smiles. After all, there is no medicine in the whole wide world like love!

"This is my last voyage, Vincent, but you will hear from me again," said the doctor as he left me at the pier, and I did hear before many days. First it was a glowing account of Mary and her returning health; then a request to be best man at the wedding, and early in April came the cards. The marriage was to take place during the Easter holidays.

I never saw a more brilliant wedding. Palms, green and waving, turned the stately church into a dream of the tropics, and the chancel was a solid bank of violets and azaleas, pink and white. But in all this perfume and beauty the purest, sweetest flower was the fair bride, blushing under her flowing veil.

The roses of happiness had come back to her cheeks with the blooming of the Easter lilies.

Sample Chocolate Free

A postal card addressed to C. Alfred Chouillou, Montreal, will secure you samples of Menier's delicious imported Chocolate, with directions for using.*

The latest designs in chenille curtains and portiers at greatly reduced prices at the Arcade.

Get prices from Victoria Lithograph Company for lithograph work before placing your orders.

A beautiful line of sash curtains in art shades at Spencer's Arcade. *

Ecru lace curtains in great variety at D. Spencer's. *

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THEY HAVE NO SECRET TO CONCEAL.

Examine them
Ask for them
Wear them.

A Big Difference

In politics the great, the indispensable, the clever thing is to conceal all you can.

The chief glory of Tooke Bros.' SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS is that they court investigation of material, make, fit and finish.

For sale by the leading wholesale and retail houses throughout the Dominion.

BALD-HEADED
THIN AND GRAY HAIRED PEOPLE

Before

After

Prof. DORENWEND

The Leading Hair Goods Artist of Canada

IS COMING

With Beautiful Wigs and Hair Goods Coverings of Every Description

I will have with me Ladies' and Gent's Wigs, Toupees, Switches, Bangs, Wavy and Plain Fronts and Hundreds of Different Styles, manufactured of Finest Human Hair.

I WILL BE AND HAVE MY SHOWROOMS AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES

KAMLOOPS, B.C., Dominion Hotel
Mon., Tue., and until Wed. noon, Mar. 28, 29, and 30

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., Colonial Hotel
Fri., Sat., Mon., and Tue., Apr. 1, 2, 4, and 5

VANCOUVER, B.C., Manor House
Thu., Fri., Sat., Mon., Tue., and Wed., Apr. 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13.

NANAIMO, B.C., Central Hotel
Fri. and Sat., Apr. 15 and 16.

VICTORIA, B.C., Driard House
Mon., Tue., Wed., Thu., Fri., and Sat., Apr., 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23.

Also Lotions for Hair, to produce blonde and other shades; Hair Ornaments in Cut Steel, Real Tortoise Shell, etc. This is my first trip to Manitoba, N. W. Territories, and British Columbia. These provinces being a long distance from Toronto, I have made extra preparation in order to SUIT ALL WITH ANY STYLE AND COVERING required. No matter if you are bald, have thin, gray or discolored hair, I will be able to suit you. DO NOT MISS THIS RARE CHANCE of seeing the finest and most practical contrivances for the head manufactured on this continent. Have your heads remodelled. Old made young, and young made beautiful. Every article tried on free of charge to show the effect my goods give, and the benefit derived from wearing them as to appearance and health. I shall arrive and leave sharp on time at hotels in places as announced here, accidents excepted. *Call as early as possible and make sure that you don't miss this rare chance.*

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Established 1868 — 103 and 105 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

CURTAINS CLEANED.

NO MORE RAGGED CURTAINS. Have your lace curtains cleaned equal to new by French system. Reasonable rates, according to size. Those wishing curtains called for, please send postal to MRS. McLEAN, mh31-1m No. 24 Rithet St.

THE VERDICT

All advertisers indorse the TIMES as the best advertising medium.

Are you in it?

AMUSEMENTS.

Jockey Club Grounds.
APRIL 18th
Grand Easter Monday
CELEBRATION
With Grand Promenade Concert
In the evening.

A HOLIDAY FOR EVERYBODY.

Solos, Duets and Quartettes by
MISS HEATHFIELD,
MRS. ROWLAND,
MR. J. STIRLEIN FLOYD
and MR. ROWLAND.

Sports, Games, Races, and a Grand Musical Programme.

ADMISSION 50c. CHILDREN 25c. ap14-3t

ON EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 18
The W.C.T.U. will hold in Temperance Hall
AN APRON SALE
beginning at 2 o'clock.
A PROMENADE CONCERT
will be given in the evening. Refreshments will be served. Admission FREE. ap13-3t

IMPERIAL THEATRE.
GEO. BERRY, - - - - MANAGER.
AN ERA OF PROSPERITY.
WEEK COMMENCING APRIL 11, 1892

Monday—
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Tuesday—
OUR BOYS.
Wednesday—
BLACK DIAMONDS.
Thursday—
ROSEDALE.
Friday—
DIVORCE.
Saturday Matinee—
KATHLEEN.
Saturday Evening—
THE PLANTER'S WIFE.

A present given away at the matinee to the child holding the lucky number.
POPULAR PRICES:—25, 35 and 50 cents.

FLOWER SEEDS

Just received, direct from
ENGLAND AND GERMANY,
—A—
Very Choice Assortment
—OF—
FLOWER SEEDS.

C. A. McTAVISH
9 PARK ROAD, VICTORIA.

DON'T BE
Worse than a Chinaman!

When a Chinaman comes to this country to work, and gets good wages, he saves money and sends it to China with the expectation of returning to his native land and enjoying it in his old age.

But the white man who sends East for his clothing is WORSE—he sends his money to a country where he never expects to return to and in many cases never was in, and thus lets Home Industry die, and then will growl about Hard Times.

MORAL:—Get your clothes made at D. Campbell's, 88 Government street.

PRICES:

TWEED PANTS	$ 6 to $10
TWEED SUITS	20 to 35
SERGE SUITS	28 to 40

None but WHITE Labor EMPLOYED.
STYLES AND FIT GUARANTEED.
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TO HOUSEKEEPERS:
An opportunity to buy first-class
Sewing Machines for $40.00
as we employ no canvassing agents.

OUR PIANOS
Are Unsurpassed for Quality and Price
—AT—
THOS. W. FLETCHER'S
37 FORT STREET. ap13-1m

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned for the erection and completion of the
Board of Trade Building
on or before Friday, 22nd April, proximo, at 12 o'clock noon.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Plans and specifications can be seen at my office.
A. MAXWELL MUIR,
Architect.
Turner Building, Douglas street. m31td

To Investors, Settlers, and Speculators:

To such we confidently commend the following properties, most of which, beyond all doubt, will prove splendid investments, sure to treble their present value in the very near future.

18.—100 acres, Shawnigan Lake, a bargain, $650.
19.—100 acres, West Saanich road, seven miles from city, cheap.
20.—130 acres West Saanich road, 100 acres bottom land, 50 acres under crop. A snap at the price asked.
21.—250 acres, West Saanich road, 100 acres bottom land, cleared.
22.—142 acres, West Saanich road, half mile water front, splendid fishing, shooting and hunting.
23.—130 acres, West Saanich road, good house, etc., 20 acres cleared; would lease.
24.—70 acres, East Saanich road.
25.—100 acres, East Saanich road.
26.—50 acres, East Saanich road, good land partly cleared and fenced, with cottage and fruit trees.
27.—Four farms at Cobble Hill.
28.—One farm close to Langford Station.
29.—60 acres in five and ten acre blocks, close to city limits, $100 and $500 per acre.
30.—Three fine building lots, Grant street, Fernwood, only $1900, easy terms.
31.—Three fine building lots, Fowl Bay road, one minute from Cadboro and Oak Bay cars, $1400.
32.—30 acres, Sec. 15, R. 6 E. Seven acres cleared. $75 per acre.
33.—162 acres, W portions of Secs. 72, 73, 74 Prospect Lake, mixed land, $25 per acre, easy terms

SNAPS:

1.—For rent or sale, superior built 5-roomed cottage, woodshed, etc. Lot 60x120. Splendid location for chicken raising.
35.—Rent and sale, 4-roomed cottage, close to car; woodshed, etc. Price $1150; cash $150, balance $50 quarterly, at 7 per cent.
36.—Splendid business opening (hotel) for party with $6000 cash.
37.—Splendid business opening (grocery) for party with $4000 cash.

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OPPOSITE RAILWAY DEPOT

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A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, sent free. Address MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

TO DEPOSITORS

The British Columbia Land & Investment Agency, Ld.

(SUCCESSORS TO ALLSOP & MASON.)

In view of the low rate of interest given by the Dominion Savings Bank Department, and the restrictions imposed as to the amount to be deposited, this Company is now prepared to receive money on deposit, in large or small amounts, at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on favorable terms as to notice, etc.

The offices of the Company have been removed to 40 Government street, the premises lately occupied by the Telegraph Company.

Dec. 30.

P. & M. REAL ESTATE LIST.

FOR SALE.

$1300—Six-roomed house, Superior street, James Bay.
$2200—Seven-roomed house, Labouchere avenue.
$1600—Five-roomed house, Vancouver street.
$1050—Four-roomed cottage near Oak Bay avenue.
$475—One large lot, Frances avenue.
$850—One lot on St. Charles street.
$350—One lot on Oak Bay avenue, on easy terms.
$300—One lot on Tennyson road (41x203 ft.)
$750—Half lot on Michigan street.

ACREAGE.

We have some choice acreage situate close to town, suitable for residential property and gardening purposes, ranging from $300 to $600 an acre, on easy terms.

HOUSES TO LET.

In all parts of the city, from $12 to $18 a month.

TO BREWERS:

We have a brewery with residence adjoining same, to lease for a term of years, at a low rental and centrally located.

BARCLAY, B.C.

Full particulars at our office. It will pay you to look into the Company's proposition, and secure a lot or two before the next rise in prices.

Prices to-day, $105 and $115 a lot. Terms ¼ cash, balance on time.

PAGE & MacGREGOR

18—Trounce Avenue—18

NOTARIES PUBLIC. CONVEYANCERS.

GOOD FRIDAY SPORTS.

How the Amusement Loving Citizens of Victoria Spent the Holiday.

Baseball, Cricket and Lacrosse at Beacon Hill—Gun Club Tournament.

The fine weather yesterday had the effect of bringing out a large majority of Victoria's citizens, and as usual many of them went to the hill, Oak Bay, the Gorge and the many other resorts where business and household cares can be forgotten for a time, at least. The Gorge was thronged with row boats, the E. and N. train was crowded with fishermen, and the Hill was in some parts a moving mass of humanity. At the latter place the first baseball game of the season was played between the James Bay and V.A.C. teams. The game was an interesting one throughout, although the boys have not yet had much chance of practising. Jackson and Hanaan for the Bays, and Lenfesty and Huxtable for the V.A.C., were the battery, and did some good work. Everybody was pleased to see Gus Gowen on the diamond once more, he holding down centre field for the V. A. Club.

The following is the score:

SCORE.

James Bays.	R.	H.	E.	*V. A. C's.*	R.	H.	E.
Widdowson, 2b	0	0	0	Hayes, 2b	0	0	0
Franklin, 3b	0	0	0	Scott, J	0	2	0
Hannan, c	0	1	0	Lenfesty, p	0	0	0
Williams, ss	1	0	0	Brunell, cf	0	1	0
Gowen, cf	1	0	0	Robinson, 3b	0	0	0
Hewlett, lf	1	1	1	Scott, W, rf	1	1	0
Wishart, 1b	1	1	1	Huxtable, c	0	1	0
Meade, rf	2	2	0	Smith, ss	0	0	2
Jackson, p	2	1	0	Wrigleswh, lf	0	0	2
Totals	8	6	2	Totals	1	5	5

BY INNINGS.

James Bays 0 0 2 0 0 1 5 0 *—8
V. A. C's 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

SUMMARY.

Two-base hits—Jackson, W. Scott. Three-base hits—Hewlett. Stolen bases—Jackson, Hayes, Scott, Brunell. First base on balls—Wishart and Hayes. First base on hit by the pitcher—Gowen, Franklin. Struck out—By Jackson 12, Lenfesty 10. Passed balls—Hannan 2. Wild pitches—Jackson 1, Lenfesty 2. Time of game 1:50. Umpire—Mr. Haveland.

The Victoria Athletic Club's band played during the progress of the game, and showed that they have not been practising in vain, the music supplied being splendid.

LACROSSE.

Yesterday witnessed the largest turnout of players ever seen in Victoria, there being some thirty players on the field. These included nearly every officer of the club, even the president donning the war paint. Among the new players, Tudhope, Frost, Whitelaw and Van Allen were noticeable. Lieut. Sir A. Arbuthnot was also there. The latter is a good all-round athlete and the club may be congratulated upon receiving this addition to their playing strength.

The cry that "our boys" will not practise will hereafter be hushed on the lips of the complainer.

The president assures us that Victoria will be in it this season whether the club wins the pennant or not. None will need to be ashamed of Victoria's team or their play.

The club house provided by the committee is convenient and provides a proper and necessary adjunct to the game. Yesterday its capacity was tested to the utmost.

The Caledonian society have not only done a good thing for themselves in arranging with the lacrosse club to use their grounds, but every lover of amateur sport will have cause to thank them for throwing open their beautiful park for sports. The lacrosse club has had the ground rolled and grass cut and it was to be regretted the public were not permitted to witness the practice yesterday. On Monday and Friday evenings each week there will be regular practice after 6 p.m., and those who wish to witness it will be permitted to do so. The first match of the season in Victoria will be played on these grounds during the Queen's birthday celebration, when the boys will cross sticks with the Westminsters.

The Victoria club is taking a fresh grip, and yesterday after the practice no less than 10 new members were elected at the executive committee meeting which followed.

QUOITS.

The quoiters have commenced the season in good shape. Yesterday Geo. Fairbrother's quoiting grounds at Spring Ridge were well attended and a number of good and interesting games were played. Mr. Fairbrother has made considerable improvements on the grounds and everything is now in excellent order for the sport. Some lively matches are looked forward to.

THE GUN.

The Victoria Gun Club tournament held at Grant's addition was a grand success, a large number being present and the scores being very good. During the morning sweepstake shooting was indulged in and the matches in the afternoon were keenly contested. There were 24 entrees in the Routledge cup match, the score in the final shoot off being: W. Bickford 21, O. Weiler 19.

The match for Short & Sons' rod and reel brought out a number of contestants, the score being:

S. Whittaker	10
A. Whittaker	11
W. Bickford	19
O. Weiler	20
W. H. Adams	14
H. N. Short	20
E. J. Wall	15
J. Switzer	8
R. Short	10
G. Giles	14
G. Wynne	16
E. Grigg	14
T. C. Smith	16
W. White	19
W. Henley	12
W. McCluskey	9
C. Weiler	15
H. O'Brien	6
R. George	12
J. Thompson	13
H. Clay	15
F. G. Norris	16
G. Sicily	9

As will be seen the top scores were H. N. Short and O. Weiler who obtained 20 each. As Mr. Short was a member of the firm, however, that offered the prize he did not shoot off so the prize was awarded to Mr. Weiler.

The following were the scores for the three cash prizes:

FIRST CLASS.

O. Weiler	21
W. White	16
J. Thompson	16
W. Bickford	22
W. Henley	19
H. N. Short	21

SECOND CLASS.

W. H. Adams	17
J. Switzer	12
G. Wynne	16
A. Whittaker	11
E. J. Wall	15
H. Clay	14
F. G. Norris	17
E. Grigg	15

THIRD CLASS.

S. Whittaker	9
C. Weiler	16
T. Smith	19

The scores were all made out of a possible 25.

CRICKET.

The cricket match played on the grounds on the east side of the Hill also had a number of spectators, who enjoyed a very good game. The match was between the Albion club and the Dockyard team. The latter won with a score of 68 to 54.

The following is the score:

ALBION.

Thomas, b Goepel	3
Schwengers, c Goepel b Wells	0
Hewitt, c and b Wells	6
H. J. Martin, c and b Wells	1
W. Pegram, b Wells	12
Madway, b Wells	4
Danby, b McAnnally	3
Pauline, b Wells	5
Taylor, not out	6
Dr. Dunn, c Goepel b Falls	12
Bye 1, leg byes 3	4
Total	55

DOCKYARD.

Ferry, run out	3
Fuller, b Martin	3
Goodwin, c Thomas b Dunn	14
McAnnally, stumped b Martin	7
Goepel (Capt.), b Martin	23
Innes, b Thomas	1
Clayard, c and b Thomas	0
Wells, c and b Thomas	6
James, b Medway	0
Excell, not out	2
Foster, stumped, b Medway	3
Leg bye	1
Total	68

The Albion went to bat again and made 71 runs for six wickets when time was called. The team did very well as they had no practice this season.

ALBION C.C. V. CORRIG COLLEGE.

This afternoon at 2 p m. on the cricket ground facing the college, Beacon Hill, an eleven of the Albion Cricket Club, under the captaincy of Mr. Elliott, will try conclusions with the collegians. The college team will include, R. Selkirk, C. Cartwright, R. Wilson, G. Wilson, A. Field, F. Green, P. Higgins, P. and D. Macleod, L. Hartnagle, J. Rithet. Umpire, H. Erb, scorer, Principal Church.

CENTRAL SCHOOL HEATING.

To the Editor:—As several of my friends have enquired of me, how the apparently large discrepancy between my estimate and others submitted, occurred, as shown in the school-board report published yesterday, I trust to be granted space to offer a few words of explanation. In the first place there was no specification, for either the "heating or ventilation." It was all left for the contractor to do as he thought would give the best results. Second, there is another item which appeared in the "conditions", viz, the proper drainage, etc., of the boiler house. Also another very important factor in a steam apparatus, the "economy of fuel." These two items apparently had not been mentioned, although the first was in the conditions and the latter was strongly set forth to the writer when making enquiries before examining the job, as being a point which would be taken into the highest consideration. The present consumption of fuel, I am informed on the best authority, averages almost one ton per day. The amount of my estimate for the "heating" and the accompanying specifications, called for a complete re-construction of the entire apparatus, having economy, drainage, control, and in short, to hand over a thoroughly modernized low-pressure gravity apparatus, in the full sense of the term and in style and finish, second to none of its size on the coast, at least, (which I was given to understand would be required.) I may say further, that all I propose to do in my estimation is requisite and necessary. In the matter of ventilation, it is well known that if a building has not been planned, as regards heating and ventilation, to act in conjunction, it is a very difficult problem to solve. I proposed a simple, inexpensive plan, under the circumstances, which has been proved to give first class results. However, the point I desire my friends and the public to understand, as probably the published "bids" have placed me in a false light, is that a fair and impartial judgment cannot be passed on any of the submitted tenders unless the accompanying specifications are taken into consideration. I may also state that in common with my fellow citizens, I can congratulate the School Board upon solving this vexed question of "heating the Central school," apparently so easily and at such small cost.

W. G. Ritchie.

DIED.

Fry—At Duncan's Station on April 16, Henry Fry, J.P., a native of Barnstaple, Devonshire, aged 66 years and three months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURE NEW MILK!

HAVING ARRANGED FOR A SUPPLY of Pure New Milk from Saanich, I am ready to deliver to customers on and after Monday, 18th inst., the very best quality of Pure Milk at the same price as the inferior article is now sold at. Applications through the postoffice will receive prompt attention.

ap16-1w JOHN A. SAUT.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

Tableaux, Readings, Recitations, Vocal and Instrumental Music by the Y.P.L.A. of the First Presbyterian church, Pandora street, on Monday, April 25th, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. ap16 td

B.C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the society will take place at the New York Hotel on Saturday next, 23rd inst., at 8 p.m. Tickets may be obtained from the committee: H. Mansell, A. Graham, H. A. Levin, J. Hepworth; or from the undersigned.

JOHN J. AUSTIN, Sec'y.

ap16-td

NOTICE.

ALL ACCOUNTS due Wm. O'Reilly & Co., late of the Argyle House, must be paid to Mr. John Horner at once, or they shall be put into a lawyer's hands.

ap16 3t WM. O'REILLY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Save Money
Save Time
Save Trouble

By leaving your orders for repairs, alterations, or any other carpenter work with

J. P. Burgess,
10 Broughton St.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY. APRIL 19 & 20

Engagement of the Original and Peerless

CORINNE!

Supported by the

—KIMBALL—
OPERA COMIQUE CO.

Under the sole management of
—MRS. JENNIE KIMBALL—

Presenting London and New York's latest success,

CARMEN UP TO DATE

60—ARTISTS—60

A great Cast. Special and Elaborate Scenery. A Superb Chorus. Grand Marches and Ballet.

Prices 50 cents, $1.00 and $1.50. ap16

VICTORIA THEATRE.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY APRIL 21 & 22

A Millionaire's Feast of Merriment
M. B. LEAVITT'S
Grand Spectacular Pantomime Burlesque

SPIDER AND FLY

Organized in Europe at an outlay of OVER $20,000.

46 EUROPEAN CELEBRITIES 46

Magnificent Costumes by Charles Alias of London.

Gorgeous Scenery by Marten & Young, New York. First appearance of the

GREAT ALHAMBRA BALLET

Headed by the Star Danseuse, MINNIE THURGATE, assisted by Sixteen Beautiful Dancers from the Alhambra, London. The Latest Drury Lane Successes,

"THE TANDEM" and "ON THE ROOF,"

Prices, $1.25, $1.00 and 50c. ap16

Argyle House

GENERAL DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED:

ONE CASE

Black Dress Goods

44-in. Black French Cashmere, all wool, 50c. per yard.
44-in. Black French Cashmere, all wool, 65c. per yard.
44-in. Black French Cashmere, all wool, 75c. per yard.
46-in. Black French Cashmere, all wool, 85c. per yard.
46-in. Black French Cashmere, all wool, 90c. per yard.
44-in. Black French Merinos, all wool, 65c. per yard.
44-in. Black French Merinos, all wool, 75c. per yard.
46-in. Black French Merinos, all wool, 85c. per yard.
46-in. Black French Merinos, all wool, $1.00 per yard.
46-in. Black French Cashmere de l'Inde, all wool, 75c. per yard.
Black Silcot Sateen, 25c. per yard.
29-in. Black Brilliants, 25c. per yard.
Black Serges, all wool, 25c. per yard.

J. Horner & Co.

THE SUN IS COMING AGAIN

And preparations have been made for his arrival by

A. B. ERSKINE,

who has imported the finest stock of

TANNED SHOES

ever seen in Victoria. They are worth seeing.

THE PRICES ARE NOT DIRT CHEAP,

but just cheap enough.

COME TO CAMERON.

Remember that
The Tailor makes
the Man,
And Cameron will suit you
BETTER THAN ANYBODY
in the city

His assortment of Underclothing is complete.

CHANGEABLE WEATHER

PROMOTES COUGHS.

LANGLEY'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

CURES COUGHS.

Prepared by

LANGLEY & CO., - - 21-23 YATES STREET.

Sold by all druggists.

STANLEY HOUSE

GENERAL DRY GOODS.

Corner of Broad and Yates Streets.

DRESS GOODS!

OUR STOCK IS ABOUT COMPLETE, SEE IT.

Bedford Cords — Costumes (Some of the prettiest things ever shown.)
India Serges — Silk Mixtures (Suitable for Blouses, &c.)
Foule Serges — Tweed Effects
Henriettas — French Merinos

ALL IN NEWEST DESIGNS AND SHADES.

A VERY BIG ASSORTMENT OF BLACKS AND GREYS

Plain and Fancy, suitable for Mourning, at prices ranging from 40c. to $1.50 for 39 to 46 inch goods.

FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKING ON THE PREMISES.

W. S. HAMPSON & CO.

REAL ESTATE — MORTGAGES

IMPROVED FARM

One hundred and sixty acres, houses and barns, Shawnigan District. Only $1600; terms to suit.

A. W. MORE & CO.

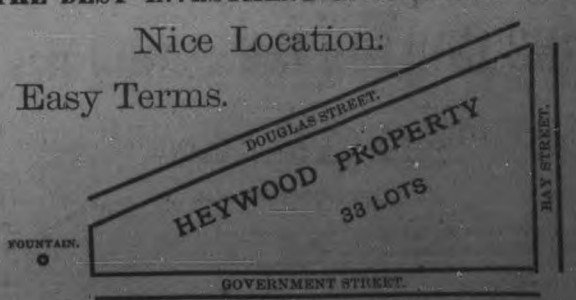
70 DOUGLAS STREET.

Two hundred acres, good land, Alberni District, $2000; terms to suit.

INSURANCE — EXCHANGE

THE BEST INVESTMENT IN VICTORIA TO-DAY.

Nice Location.
Easy Terms.



Full particulars on application to

HEISTERMAN & CO., 75 GOVERNMENT ST.

SEAL SLAUGHTER IN THE EAST.

Newfoundland Sealers Enjoy a Successful Season in Their Business.

Immense Number of Skins Taken---Seal Herds Better Than a Gold Mine.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F., March 29.—Our seal fishery of this season promises highly successful results. On the 10th instant twenty steamers, carrying about 4500 men, took their departure for the icefields. The coast was then clear of ice; the steamers had a free hand; and instead of having, as frequently happens, to cleave their way through heavy ice masses at the start, in order to reach the area where seals are usually found, they were able to shape their course at once for the "ice-meadows" where, all unconscious of their doom, the white-coated innocents lay. Sixteen of the steamers went north, and four to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. As many men as could possibly be packed on board were taken; but some hundreds, who were eagerly pressing for berths, had to be left behind. Our ship-owners are often blamed for cramming 250 or 300 men into a steamer which in the ordinary way should not carry more than a third of that number. But when there are so many hundreds pressing for berths—many, or rather most of them, with scanty supplies of food in their homes, and numerous hungry mouths to fill—it is hard to turn them away and take only a select number. Besides, in the majority of cases, the voyage is short, and, if successful, large amounts are quickly realized. Of course, the more men go on board the smaller the share of each. The rule is that one-third of the proceeds is divided equally among the men, the captain getting as his perquisite ten cents per seal; the remainder is the share of the owners, who provision the vessel and provide coal, engineers and all requisites.

On Wednesday morning the 23rd of March, thirteen days after leaving, four steamers, all loaded, entered St. John's harbor, amid cheers and tumultuous rejoicings. The arrival of so many steamers, almost simultaneously, and so early, was altogether unprecedented, and the excitement was in proportion. The first to enter port was the Labrador, Captain Haun, having on board 19,000 prime young harps. In three hours she was followed by the Diana with 28,000 seals, one of the finest cargoes ever brought into port. Every available space, including the berths of the mea, was crammed with seals. Large pounds had been erected on deck, which were packed to the bulwarks, the ship being so low in the water that a man could almost wash his hands over the side. The Wolf followed at noon, with 27,000 fine seals, of which 400 were hoods. The ship was filled to her utmost capacity, and had 1400 on deck. The next was the Ranger, with 27,000. The aggregate on board these four steamers was 101,000 seals; valued at $2 per seal, $202,000; the product of thirteen days' labor. The steamers struck the seals two or three days after leaving on the 12th and 13th of March, about 50 miles off the Horse Islands. They were able to filt up and reach port in ten days. Where is the gold or silver mine that can compare with our "seal-meadows" that perennially renew their riches!

These steamers reported seven others, some of them well loaded, as follows:—

	Seals.
Iceland	23,000
Leopard	15,000
Kite	8,000
Eagle	25,000
Hope	10,000
Esquimaux	25,000
Neptune	2,000
	108,000
Value	$216,000

These have all arrived at port.

Thus the 11 steamers had taken 209,000 seals—value $418,000. The Neptune, one of the largest of the fleet, and commanded by Captain Blandford, one of the most successful of our seal hunters, was unfortunate. When running north she struck on Cabot Island and got off in an hour, not much injured. Then she got jammed for some days in the ice in White Bay, and by the time she reached the "patch" of seals in which the other steamers were loading, it was pretty nearly cleaned out, so that the Neptune's share was but 2000 seals. She went off in search of the hoods which are usually further out, eastward, and may yet pick up a fair load.

Four steamers were reported "clean" when the others bore up for home—namely, the Aurora, Greenland, Vanguard, Falcon. They had missed the seal patch. The season, however, was so early when these were reported that they all stand a fair chance of making a "saving trip" at least; and some may yet bring in good cargoes. Our sealers say that the harp seals are usually met in two "patches." It is the southern one which has been met and effectually raided. If the other steamers hit on the more northern "patch" they will be able to give a good account of their voyage. Good work, too, is often done among the hoods.

The steamers which have arrived have rapidly unloaded their seals and are off on a second trip. I fear there will be a great slaughter this year of old breeding seals as the season continues open and the weather fine. This practice of killing the old seals threatens the ruin of this valuable fishery and should be prohibited by law. There is a bill now before the House designed for the better protection of the seal fishery. One of its provisions is to prevent the sealers starting before the 12th of March, and killing before the 15th, and, till the latter date, the seals are not mature. Second trips are also to be prohibited. This is a step in the right direction; and it is to be hoped the bill, with its main features, may receive the sanction of the Legislature.

The accounts from the four steamers operating in the Gulf are at present uncertain. A schooner which arrived at Channel, loaded with seals, reported that these steamers were seen at a distance taking seals, but as yet the numbers taken are unknown. All things taken into account it may be regarded as certain that we shall have a good seal fishery. Last year 343,503 seals were taken. It is every way probable that this year's take will not fall far short of this. Besides the seals this year are better grown and weightier than last year—the average weight of "pelt" (skin and fat) being 43 pounds. The value of skins has advanced, being now about $1.20 for the best and $1 for second quality. The price of oil has also improved, but is much below that of former years, when petroleum and vegetable oils were not so employed in the various manufactures.

A successful seal fishery gives an impulse to the whole business of the year. Good returns encourage the capitalists to issue liberal supplies for the various fisheries prosecuted during the summer. The sums distributed among the men who have been engaged in the seal hunt increase their comforts and that of their families; in fact, the whole year's business turns largely on the results of the seal hunt, which is over the middle or close of April. The following figures show how the cargoes of the sealing steamers turned out when weighed:—The Diana landed 28,247 seals the weight of which was 528 tons, 2 qrs. The crew shared $88 per man. The average weight of her seals was 43½ lbs. The Esquimeaux landed 17,500 young seals and 500 old. The net weight of her fat is 357 tons; the average weight of seals 44½ lbs. Her men got $41.97 each. The Ranger landed 28,483 young harps. The weight of her cargo was 445 tons, 14 qrs. Her men received $86 each. The Wolf landed 27,485 young harps; average weight of each 43½ lbs. The aggregate weight was 537 tons, 2 cwt. The crew received $76 each. The price of the pelts (skin with the fat adhering) has been raised from $5 per cwt. to $5.60, which, of course, increases the wages of the men as well as the profits of the ship owners.

A FIGHTING PREACHER.

The Convincing Argument of a Miner Who Became an Evangelist.

The following, which is related in the autobiography of William Hopton, the miner, shows the sort of men who helped to fill the ranks of Cromwell's famous regiment of Ironsides. There was a miner known as John who worked under Hopton as a coal getter in Yorkshire. Before he was converted, he excelled in fighting, drinking, and in other evil ways. After he was converted he became as zealous for doing good as he had previously been active for working evil. He was often appointed to preach on Sundays at some of the country villages. When going on such an errand one Sunday, he saw a drunken man in a ditch unable to get out. John, like a good Samaritan, helped him out—but unlike the man who unfortunately for himself went down to Jericho—the man thus assisted abused John, and would not rest in a heavenly frame of mind until he had had a fight with the good Samaritan. The latter did all he could with kind words to pacify the aggrieved assisted one. When the preacher—who had a cambative text to preach upon—was convinced that his newly found friend would not take "no" for an answer, he said, "Get ready, then, if thou wantest a sound beating. I am the man to give it to thee." The rescued man had evidently never read the account of Barclay the Quaker, who had before he became one of the Friends served with distinction in the dreadful wars of Gustavus Adolphus. After his conversion he returned to his home in the border lands of Scotland and England, where in those days might was right. He had occasion to meet several other adjoining land owners to settle the boundaries of his estate. They, knowing that Barclay's new principles of Quakerism forbade him to fight, were disposed to cheat him out of his rights. He saw this and clinched the matter thus:—"Neighbors, it is against my principles to fight, but don't force me to hearken to the Old Adam, for the Old Adam may be too strong for both me and for thee." His hearers knowing that he was very courageous, and one well used to war, saw the reasonableness of his observation, and subsided into common sense—and Barclay obtained justice. But the drunken miner little thought that the Old Adam would prove too strong for the pair, and in that sense it would be a free fight. To return to fighting John—they both threw off their coats, stripped for action, and at it they went. There were no backers to throw up the sponge when either one had got enough. Or in Palmerston's famous words there was an absence of "a judicious bottle-holder." The local preacher was blessed with long arms and bony fists, and the latter soon knocked the face of Satan's limb out of shape. Some of us have occasionally heard tactless and over-zealous preachers while in the pulpit quarrel with Satan, but John with more tact and equal zeal warmed to the task of fighting his satannic majesty out of the pulpit. After a few rounds he saw that the man endeavored to keep out of the reach of his fists, but being forcibly impressed with some telling points in his sermon to be delivered that day, he followed him up so closely that—in his mind's eye—Satan was soon knocked out of time, in American phrase, the bottom was knocked out of his fight, and as he lay bleeding on the ground he exclaimed. "I will have no more of it." Note the pithiness of unsophisticated Anglo-Saxon speech. John enquired, "Art thou satisfied then?" Victim of John's bony fists—"I am that."

The fight to both parties thus satisfactorily ended, they put on their coats and John proceeded to the village to preach the gospel, and also a very forcible sermon, illustrating the latter with an extra supply of fighting similes, in which, of course, Satan got the worst.

When John came to work at the colliery on the Monday morning, Hopton enquired how he got on with the preaching after the fight. "Had you liberty to fight?" "I had very good liberty." "Did you, in your conscience, feel condemned in any way, John?" "Not in the least. I only did it to oblige him, it was according to his own request. He would not go away unless I did fight him, and I gave up when he said he was satisfied. Had I pummelled him afterwards I should have been condemned. I do not think he will want to fight another local preacher going to his appointment."

I firmly believe that John prophesied truly—that he filled the bill of the Yankee humorist—he prophesied when he knew.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

The Conglomeration of Nationalities Found in the States.

Some idea of the intermingling of races or nationalities that has gone to the making of the United States as it is to-day may be gathered from some statistics collected by Mr. Charles Stewart Smith. Before 1820 no record was kept of immigration. It has, however, been estimated that about a quarter of a million of new comers settled in the country from the close of the revolutionary struggle to that date. From 1820 to 1855 inclusive the arrivals from over sea numbered 4,212,624, while from 1856 to 1890 (also inclusive) 11,188,556 immigrants took up their abode temporarily or permanently in the territory of the Republic. These data make a total of 15,427,657 immigrants from the founding of the nation to the year 1870. The nationalities that make up this total and their respective shares in it are as follows: Germany, 4,504,128; Ireland, 3,481,074; England, 2,430,380; Sweden and Norway, 925,031; Austria-Hungary, 434,488; Italy, 388,558; France, 366,346; Russia and Poland, 324,892; Scotland, 323,823; Switzerland, 191,279; Denmark, 142,517. The ages of the immigrants arriving in 1881-90 (5,241,613) show that of the whole immigration 21.4 per cent. consisted of persons under fifteen years; 58.1 between fifteen and forty; 10.5 over 40. As to occupation they stood thus:—Professional, 27,006; skilled, 540,411; miscellaneous, 2,079,135; not stated, 116,157; without occupation, 2,483,904; males, 3,205,911; females, 2,040,702. To the foregoing must be added a total (from 1821 to 1890) of 290,655 Chinese and 73,672 Japanese. Of these many doubtless returned home. In order to estimate the share of different races in the entire population, as it is to-day, it would, of course, be necessary to study the immigration to the various provinces down to the outbreak of the Revolution, as well as the arrival of Africans down to the time when their further introduction was forbidden. In 1790 the total population of the United States was 3,929,214—697,681 of this number being slaves, while of free Africans there were 59,527. Though the bulk of the whites was British, the Dutch, Scandinavian, German and Huguenot French, and (after the inclusion of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, etc.) of Catholic French and Spanish elements, added to the foregoing would still further reveal the multiplicity of stocks that have gone to the building of the Union.

Her Face Her Fortune.

Is commonly said of famous beauties. She who uses with artistic taste Wisdom's Famous Robertine has fortune in the possessing of a complexion to which nothing but the blush of the rose or the freshness of the lily can be compared. This preparation is just what it is claimed to be—the most delightful toilet article and only perfect beautifier known. Read the testimonials from famous artists, celebrated chemists and eminent physicians. D. E. Campbell, agent.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF MILK

Why pay such extravagant prices for Milk and Cream, when by diluting HIGHLAND BRAND EVAPORATED CREAM you can obtain a much more delicious article for use on the table or in the kitchen for less money. It has no equal as an INFANTS' FOOD. Ask your grocer for it.

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

Myrtle Navy

IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE

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"IFS" OF IMPORTANCE

To Contractors, House Owners and Others.

IF estimates are required on new works;
IF troubled with bad smells or plumbing;
IF repairs are desired to be executed promptly and well;
IF heating apparatus is unsatisfactory;
IF you intend to heat with steam or hot water;
IF to save money and have guaranteed results is your object;

Call on or send for

W. G. RITCHIE

159 Yates street, corner Quadra, Practical Plumber and Gasfitter, Steam and Hot Water Heater. ap7-1m

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

MRS. McGREGOR,

MIDWIFE,

Has removed to No. 137 Cormorant St., above Blanchard.

fe27

YACHT "ANGERONA"

FOR SALE.

THE FAST STEAM YACHT "ANGERONA," of 14 tons, can be seen at the foot of Herald street. For particulars apply to JAMES HUNTER, 154 Government St. ap12-1m

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land, forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 55 Third street Victoria. m29-tf

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., L'd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.),

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL (Used principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes). | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL (Steam Fuel).

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL

House and Steam Coal) are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high Illuminating Power, unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the Leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early the present year, has already become a favorite fuel for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal, makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent.

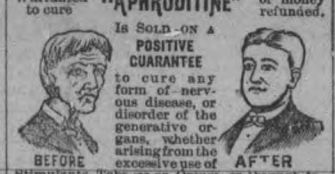
Dec. 30.

MEDICAL.

THE CELEBRATED FRENCH CURE

Warranted to cure "APHRODITINE" or money refunded.

Is Sold on a POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease, or disorder of the generative organs, whether arising from the excessive use of



BEFORE AFTER

Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through Indiscretion, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Leucorrhœa, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price $1.00 a box, 6 boxes for $5.00.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every $5.00 order, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, permanently cured by APHRODITINE. Circular free. Address

THE APHRO MEDICINE CO WESTERN BRANCH, Box 37, PORTLAND, OR.

SOLD BY COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists Corner of Yates and Douglas streets, Sole Wholesale Agents, Victoria

I FEEL BUOYANT

"Am happy to say that results so far are as satisfactory as I could expect, indeed much more so than I did expect. I am enjoying excellent health, appetite good, sleep sweet and refreshing, gaining flesh; am less nervous than I have been for years; feel bright and bouyant * * * It is almost miraculous, making a young man out of one of seventy, for that is just what your treatment is doing for me, I wish the community to know in as modest a way as we can get at it."

The above is No. 54 in a collection of over 2,000 similar letters on file in our office. We have a

POSITIVE CURE!

For LOST or FAILING VITALITY; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. How to enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS AND PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF JOYCE & MEYER, real estate agents, have this day dissolved partnership, by mutual consent.

The business will be continued in the same place, Room 6, Bank of B.C. Building, by Mr. Meyer.

Victoria, April 14th, 1892. ap14-3t

NOTICE.

IN CITY POUND—One black horse, white hind foot. Will be sold at auction on Wednesday, April 20th, at 12 o'clock noon, if not redeemed and pound charges paid on or before that date.

By order of Mayor and Aldermen.

ANDREW SHAW, Poundkeeper.

W. J. DOWLER, C.M.C. ap11

NOTICE.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY debts contracted by my wife or any other person on her behalf.

JOHN J. RUSSELL, Strawberry Vale Farm

Victoria Dec. 11, 1890. de12-tf

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I, Jno. T. Pierre, have this day taken my father, T. W. Pierre, as partner into the business lately carried on by me as the Victoria Tailoring and Dyeing Establishment, at 100 Douglas street, and the said business will in future be carried on by us under the firm name of Jno. T. & T. W. Pierre.

All liabilities will be paid by the said Jno. T. Pierre, who will collect all bills.

Signed { Jno. T. Pierre. T. W. Pierre.

Victoria, B. C., April 5th, 1892. Ap6-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned under the firm or style of "Braden & Stamford," has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The said business will henceforth be carried on by the undersigned James Leonard Stamford, who will receive all accounts and pay all liabilities.

Dated the 26th day of March, 1892.

JOHN BRADEN, J. L. STAMFORD

m28 1m

JAPANESE GOODS

You should see the cute curios and pretty ornaments in the

NEW JAPANESE BAZAAR.

Twenty per cent. discount on all goods for two weeks only.

J. M. NAGANO & CO. 90 DOUGLAS ST.

F. W. NOLTE & CO. OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES

Opera, Field and Marine Glasses, and all kind of Optical Instruments.

The Correct Adjustment of Spectacles and Eyeglasses our specialty.

We are not jewelers (simply dealing in glasses) but the ONLY OPTICIANS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

27 FORT ST.

PLATE GLASS

We have a consignment of Plate Glass, which we expect

To Arrive About April.

APPLY TO

MUIRHEAD & MANN

2-tf

REMOVAL.

MADAME PAULINE, of London, England, begs to inform her customers and the ladies in general, that she has removed her dressmaking business to Stevens & Jenkins,

111 DOUGLAS STREET. ap11

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR

Make your gardens and houses really CHARMING!

Buy and plant at once

JAPAN LILY BULBS

Dwarf Shrubs, Chestnut, Persimmon, Cherry Trees and

DOUBLE TREE PÆONIES

Just imported in fine condition, by

T. S. FUTCHER,

41 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

ROBERT N. FITTON, LANDSCAPE GARDENER

Fifteen years' practical experience.

Pruning, Flower and Vegetable Gardens laid out and kept in order by day or contract.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR TILE OR BOX DRAINING.

All communications attended to promptly. RESIDENCE 58 NORTH PARK ST. P.O. Box 748. mh7-tf Victoria, B.C.

"THE GLOBE"

Oyster and Chop House

42 YATES ST., VICTORIA.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

VINCENT & HOLBROOK, Proprietors.

A. MAXWELL MUIR, ARCHITECT,

Rooms 3 and 18, - - - Turner Block. ap29

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY (Limited.

THOMAS ALLSOP, HENRY F. MASON, CUYLER A. HOLLAND } DIRECTORS,

HEAD OFFICE

15 Sergeant's Inn, Fleet Street. London, Eng.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above company and will be carried on by the Company as a general Land and Investment and Insurance Agency.

Money to Loan on Mortgage AT LOW RATES.

TOWN LOTS AND FARMING LANDS For Sale on Easy Terms.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

—::— FOR FAMILY USE, —::—

IS THE BEST.

Ask your Grocer for it. Have no other.

Manufactured by ISOM LANNING & CO ALBANY OREGON.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

Store street, Victoria, B. C.

Millers of China and Japan Rice

RICE MEAL,

Rice Flour, Chit Rice, Etc.

VICTORIA ROLLER FLOUR MILL

Delta Brand Family Flour, Superfine Flour Bran and Shorts

No. 64 & 66 Store St. Victoria.

VICTORIA ROLLER FLOUR MILLS

Self-Raising Patent Flour

Manufactured by the Hungarian Roller Process from the best Manitoba Hard Wheat for

BREAD, BISCUITS, PASTRY, ETC.,

Prepared on scientific chemical principles, and no deleterious substance used in its manufacture.

For the Housekeeper, Sportsman, Lancher, Mining Camp or Seafaring man it is a invaluable article for producing in a few minutes wholesome Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. Only Cold Water is needed to be added, and, for convenience and wholesomeness,

IT—:—CANNOT—:—BE—:—SURPASSED.

ja18-tf

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Fisgard streets

VICTORIA, B. C.

MRS. GAINSBOROUGH'S DIAMONDS.

BY JULIAN HAWTHORNE

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CHAPTER V.

"I wish to marry Miss Birchmore."

I saw nothing more of Kate that day, but I came across Slurk several times, and there was a peculiar look on the fellow's countenance which made me renew my longing to chastise him. I was anxious to know whether Mr. Birchmore had returned; but as I could not bring myself to make any inquiries of this valet and did not care to let him see me asking any one else, I was obliged to remain in ignorance. However, as I sat out under the trees at dusk a tall figure, with a lighted cigar in his mouth appeared in the doorway of the hotel, and on my saluting him he sauntered up to my table and complied with my invitation to sit down.

The waiter brought us coffee, and under its stimulus I ventured to introduce the subject which lay nearest to my heart to Mr. Birchmore's notice. No doubt I put my best foot foremost, and spoke as eloquently as was consistent with my downright earnestness and sincerity. Mr. Birchmore heard me almost in silence, only giving evidence by an occasional word or interjection that he was giving me his attention. Once or twice, too, I was aware of his having given me one of those sharp, icy glances for which he was remarkable. When I had spoken he fingered the pointed beard on his chin meditatively and puffed his cigar.

"This is a very fair and honorable offer that you make, Gainsborough," he said at length. "I liked you before; I like you better now. You take it for granted, I suppose, that I am pretty well off. There, you needn't say anything—I have no doubt of your disinterestedness; but these matters would have to be mentioned, sooner or later, if the affair went on. I say 'if,' because—I may as well tell you at once, it will save us all pain—because it can't go on; it must stop right here; and I only regret, for both your sakes, that it has gone so far."

"Mr. Birchmore, I cannot take this for an answer. You have given me no reasons. If you want confirmation of my account of myself, I can"——

"I want nothing of the sort—on the contrary, I feel complimented that you should accept us, not only without confirmation, but without question. But you can't marry my daughter, Gainsborough, much as I like you, and much as I dare say she does. When you are older you will understand that men cannot always follow that course in the world which appears to them most desirable."

"However young or old I may be, Mr. Birchmore, I am old enough to know my own mind and to require good reasons for changing it. If you have any such reasons, I wish you'd show your liking for me by telling me what they are."

"Do you remember a talk we once had in Paris, when you hinted that I should accompany you on your jaunt? I told you then that the past life of a man sometimes had a hold over his present, constraining his freedom whether he would or not. And can't you imagine that those circumstances, however cogent they may be, or very likely, just because they are so cogent, might be very inconvenient to talk about? To speak plainly, Gainsborough, I don't see how your loving my daughter obliges me to tell you all the secrets of my life."

"I don't want to know your secrets, sir; I wish to marry Miss Birchmore."

Mr. Birchmore laughed.

"Well, you're a pretty determined wooer," said he. "I can't give my consent to the match because—well, because I cannot; but, if you won't take no for an answer, nor profit by the warning I hereby give you, I'll tell you what I will do: I will allow you yourself to discover and acknowledge the causes which make your marriage with Kate impossible. You must not blame me if the discovery gives you pain and the acknowledgment causes you mortification. I have given you fair warning. And I will only add, sir, that the pain and mortification won't be all on your side. I could not give you a stronger pledge of my friendship and liking for you than in thus letting you find out what has hitherto been hidden from all the world. And I only demand one condition—that you promise, when you have made your discovery and left us, never to mention to any human being what our secret was."

"I give that promise with pleasure. As to my leaving you of my own free will, that is—begging your pardon—impossible and absurd."

He laughed again and shot another of his startling looks at me.

"Very well, young sir, I have nothing more to say. Come with us to the farmhouse tomorrow; there's plenty of room there, and they are used to being accommodating. Stay with us until you're satisfied, and then—don't forget your promise."

He rose as he finished speaking and flung away the remains of his cigar.

"Good night," he said, holding out his large, well shaped hand.

"Good night, and thanks for your confidence, which you will never regret, Mr. Birchmore."

"Qui viva, verra!" was all his answer as he walked away, with his hands in his coat pockets and his singular short steps.

He was an enigma sure enough, and yet my belief in him was as intuitive and inalienable as in Kate herself. His mysterious hints and warnings were powerless to disturb me; I trusted in the ability of us three combined to overthrow any antagonist. I sat late beneath the trees, smoking and brooding over my passion, as young men will, and ever and anon glancing up at a certain window, behind the lamp illumined curtain of which I had reason to suppose my darling was. Was she thinking of me now? Even as I asked myself this and gazed upward a shadow fell upon the curtain; it was pushed aside, and the window was swung back on its hinges.

With a throb of the heart I sprang to my feet and wafted a kiss from my finger tips toward the face that peeped out upon me. Stay! was it Kate's face, after all? The arms and shoulders now appeared, and the form leaned upon the window sill. A lucifer match flashed, and I had the pleasure of beholding the sinister visage of Mr. Slurk lit up by a sulphurous gleam as he leisurely lit his pipe and stared down at me.

"Schone gute nacht, Herr Gainsborough!"

CHAPTER VI.

"Herr Gainsborough has his diamonds with him."

We made a late start the next morning and did not reach the farmhouse before four o'clock. I had little opportunity of speaking to Kate on the way; in fact, the presence of Slurk, who sat on the box of the vehicle and once in awhile threw a glance at us over his shoulder, irritated me to such a degree that more tender sentiments were temporarily pushed into the background. Kate herself, though she attempted to appear cheerful, betrayed signs of inward anxiety and nervousness, while Mr. Birchmore conversed with a volubility and discursiveness greater than I had ever remarked in him before.

The farmhouse stood quite alone on an unfrequented by-road, in a little angle of the hills. It was not exactly a picturesque building, with its four walls covered with rough plaster and pierced with dozens of small windows, and its enormous red tiled roof, with those quaint, narrow apertures, like half opened eyes, disclosing a single pane of glass, which do duty as dormers. It stood flush with the road, as German houses are fond of doing; but behind was a large inclosed farmyard, roughly paved with round stones and well walled in. The front door, though rather pretentiously painted and ornamented with some religious versicle or other written upon the lintel, was not used as a means of entrance or exit.

It was, as I afterward discovered, not only locked and bolted, but actually screwed up on the inside, and the only way of getting into the house was by a side door opening into the courtyard. As the courtyard itself was provided with a heavy gate, you will see that the farmhouse, close to the road though it was, was by no means so easy of ingress or egress as it appeared—supposing, of course, that it was the humor of the inmates to declare a state of siege. I mention these particulars merely by the way, they are common to three houses out of five in this region.

The Birchmores' luggage had, it appeared, already been carried over from the hotel; but a man in rough peasant's costume, who announced himself as the master of the house, now came out to take charge of my trunk. I was, or fancied myself (as you may have noticed), a quick judge of faces, and this peasant's face failed to commend itself to me. It was at once heavy and gloomy, while a scar at one corner of his mouth caused that feature to twist itself into a perfunctory grimace, grotesquely at variance with his normal expression. In person he was much above the common size, and to judge by the ease with which he slung his heavy trunk over his shoulder, he must have been as strong as August der Starke himself, whose brazen statue domineers over the market place in Dresden.

"Guten morgen, Herr Rudolph!" said Slurk, hailing this giant affably. The two seemed to be on some sort of terms of comradeship, having perhaps struck up an acquaintance during the previous negotiations for lodgings. I must say they looked to me to be a not ill matched pair.

We alighted and were welcomed in with surly courtesy by Herr Rudolph. Kate, confessing to a headache, went at once to her room, whence she did not again emerge; Slurk disappeared into the kitchen regions with the landlord; Mr. Birchmore presently went out for a stroll before dinner, and I, finding myself thrown temporarily on my own resources, decided to make a virtue of my loneliness by writing some letters which had been long owing. I accordingly groped my way up the darksome stone staircase and so along an eccentric passage to my room.

I did not know then nor could I even now accurately describe the arrangement of rooms in that farmhouse. There were at least three separate passages, not running at right angles to one another, but seeming to wander about irregularly, now and then turning awkward corners, descending or ascending short flights of steps or eddying into a little cul de sac, with perhaps only a closet door at the end of it. The consequence was it was nearly impossible to say whose room adjoined whose. It might be a long distance from one to another measured along the passage, and yet they might actually be separated only by the thickness of a wall. Where the farmer and his family slept I know not, but I have reason to believe that all our party, including Slurk, were accommodated upon the same floor.

On opening the door of my room I found some one already there. This person was a comely young woman, the farmer's daughter evidently, busy in the benevolent occupation of putting things in order. She had moved my trunk beneath the window, she had put fresh water in the ewer, she had straightened out the slips of drugget on the rough board floor, she had placed some flowers in the window, and she was now engaged in tucking a clean sheet on the bed. I said she was comely; on second look she was better than that. She was positively pretty, with the innocent, blond prettiness of some German peasant girls.

Her fair hair, smoothed compactly over her small head and wound up in a funny little pug behind, possessed a faint golden luster; her eyes were of as pure and serene a blue as any I ever looked upon; her smooth cheeks, slightly browned by much sunshine which had rested on them, were tinged with healthful bloom; her mouth might have been smaller, but the full lips were well shaped and there were white, even teeth behind them. Her figure, like that of most Saxon peasant girls of her age, was robust and vigorous; she wore a simple bodice and skirt, and her feet and legs were bare. Altogether, I thought her a very agreeable apparition.

"Good morning, honored Herr Gainsborough," she said gravely in German as I entered.

"Good morning, pretty maiden," returned I, gallantly. "You seem to know my name, though I don't know yours—what is it?"

"I am called Christina—Christina Rudolph. It is some time since I have known Herr Gainsborough's name," she added.

"Really! how comes that?" I asked, by no means displeased.

"The honored Herr has been kind to a relation of mine—a very near relation," replied Christina, with the same gravity.

"Have I? I'm glad to hear it! Was she as pretty as thou?" inquired I, venturing upon the familiar form of address.

She blushed and answered:

"It was not a woman—it was my brother."

"Oh, thy brother! And where did I meet thy brother?"

"In Paris, Herr Gainsborough."

"In Paris! Rudolph! What, art thou the sister of Heinrich Rudolph, who lives in the Latin Quarter and is considered the cleverest jeweler in the city?"

"Yes, honored Herr," returned Christina, smiling for the first time and showing her pretty teeth and a dimple on either cheek. "My brother Heinrich cut and arranged the diamonds in the parure of the honored Herr's mother."

"So he did, Christina, and he did it better than any one except him could have done it. And so thou art really his sister! How did he tell thee of me?"

"He wrote to me while you were still in Paris and described the pretty stones, and told how Herr Gainsborough used to come and sit with him and see him work and talk a great deal with him."

"Yes, he was well worth talking with. And I remember now that he said he was born in this neighborhood, and that he had a sister and a father living here. It was stupid of me not to have thought of that when I heard your name. Well, Christina, I'm afraid I wasn't of much use to him after all. I tried to get him customers but I knew very few people in Paris, and the only person I did succeed in introducing to him—By the way, it was this gentleman who is with me now."

"Herr Birchmore; yes, my brother spoke also of him," said Christina, her gravity returning. "But he did not speak of the young lady or of the servant."

"No, I believe they weren't with him at the time. I only met them myself since I came to Schandau."

"The young lady is Herr Birchmore's—wife?"

"His wife? Dear heavens, no! His daughter, of course, Christina."

Christina said nothing, being occupied in neatly smoothing out the pillow and laying the wadded counterpane over the sheet.

"Will Herr Gainsborough stay with us long?" she asked after a pause.

"As long as Herr Birchmore does, I suppose," said I carelessly.

"And Herr Birchmore's daughter!" subjoined Christina with a twinkle of mischief so demure that I could hardly be sure whether she meant it or not.

"Thou art as clever as thy brother, Christina," I laughed, coloring a little, too, however, I dare say. "It is true I have not known them long, but—but people see a good deal of one another in traveling together."

"I have heard it said that traveling makes people acquainted with"—she paused and looked down thoughtfully at her bare feet. Presently she lifted her blue eyes straight to mine and asked, "Herr Gainsborough has his diamonds with him?"

"Undoubtedly! They are never away from me."

"In going about this place the Herr should be cautious. Some of these hills and valleys are very lonely. There are spots not far from here where no one goes for sometimes many months."

"Well, I'll be very careful Christinchen," I rejoined laughing, and in truth not a little amused at the care my friends took of me. "But thou must remember that no one in Germany, except Herr Birchmore and his daughter and thyself, knows that any such diamonds as these are in existence—much less that they are in my pocket!"

Christina raised her finger to her lips, as if to caution me to speak lower. "There is at least one other who knows—the man Slurk!" she said.

"Well, perhaps he may," I replied, somewhat struck by her observation; "and as I see thou hast taken a dislike to the fellow I will confide to thee that I consider him an atrocious brute. But, brute though he is, there's no harm in him of that kind. He is an old servant of Herr Birchmore, I believe, and would of course be dismissed at once if there were anything serious against him."

"Naturally!" was all Christina's answer; she made no pretense of arguing the point with me. "Adieu, honored sir!" she said at the door. But, with her hand upon the latch, she paused, turned around and added, rather confusedly, "Will Herr Gainsborough go on any expedition with his friends today?"

"Why, I hardly think so, Christina."

"But tomorrow, perhaps?" she persisted, lifting her blue eyes to mine again.

"Perhaps," I admitted with a smile.

"Then—if he can trust me—would the Herr mind leaving the diamonds with me until he comes back again?"

"Nay, Christinchen, I cannot give them up, even to thee, and although I trust thee as much as thy brother or myself. But thou mightst lose them, and, if they are to be lost at all, I would rather the responsibility should be mine. Besides," I continued, showing my revolver, "I go always with this. But I thank thee all the same, Christinchen, and I would like to do something—to"——

I stepped toward her; the fact is, I suppose I meant to kiss her. But her expression changed in a manner not encouraging to such an advance; she looked both grave and hurt and I paused.

"I was going to say—if thou wouldst like to see the diamonds, it would give me great pleasure to show them to thee."

"Many thanks, honored sir; I would rather not." And, with a formal courtesy, the fair haired little maid opened the door and disappeared, leaving me feeling rather foolish.

"The pretty peasant has a pride of her own," I said to myself as I opened my trunk and got out my writing materials. "She's actually offended because I wouldn't constitute her guardian of thirty thousand pounds' worth of diamonds. Good gracious! why that father of hers, if I know anything of faces, would cut all our throats for as many groschen. But what an unmistakable scamp my friend Slurk must be to have aroused the suspicions of such an innocent, unsophisticated little creature as Christinchen! By Jove, though, anybody might be suspicious of a leer and a slouch like his! What if there should be anything in it? Just suppose such a thing for a moment, eh? It's impossible, to be sure; but the impossible does sometimes happen. How on earth did Birchmore ever happen to have such a fellow about him? I tell you I've always had a notion that he may be at the bottom of all this mystery that Birchmore and Kate are so much exercised by. Now, what if he—but pshaw!

"There's one thing I'm resolved to do, however," I continued to myself, as I settled down with the paper, pens and ink at the table in the window. "I'll buttonhole Birchmore this very afternoon, and get out of him everything he knows about his precious valet. It can do no harm to have the matter cleared up. The thing is absurd, of course, still the situation out here is rather lonely, and with two such lovely neighbors as Papa Rudolph and Slurk—par nobile fratrum—it may be well to be on the safe side. Yes, that shall be cleared up today!"

Having arrived at this sapient determination, I set to work writing my letters, and scribbled away diligently for an hour or two. At length, as I was looking vacantly up from my paper, at a loss for something interesting to set down upon it, my eyes happened to rest upon the pane of my open window.

Like nearly all German windows, it opened inward on hinges, instead of running up and down in grooves. The pane on my left, therefore, having the dark room as a background, acted as a mirror of the sunlit landscape outside on the right, showing me a portion thereof which was directly invisible to me from where I sat, and to any person standing in which I must myself be invisible.

Now, my window was on the southern side of the house, which fronted westward on the road. On the opposite side of the road was a narrow strip of land planted with vegetables, and above this rose the abrupt side of a hill, ascended by a winding path partly hidden by the trees. I could not see this hill and path without leaning out of the window and looking toward the right; but a considerable part of it was reflected in my window pane mirror and could thus be readily observed without rising from my chair. Happening then, as I said, to cast my eyes upon this mirror, I saw two persons standing together on the path upon the hillside and conversing in a very animated manner.

I had no difficulty in recognizing them; they were Mr. Birchmore and his valet. So far there was nothing surprising in the spectacle. That which did surprise and even astonish me, however was the mutual bearing of the two men toward each other.

I have already mentioned the peremptory tone in which Mr. Birchmore uniformly addressed the man Slurk and the generally overbearing attitude he assumed toward him; but in the conversation now going forward all this was changed. To judge by appearances, I should have said that Slurk was the master and Mr. Birchmore the valet.

The former was gesticulating forcibly and evidently laying down the law in a very decided and autocratic way. His square, ungainly figure seemed to dilate and take on a masterful and almost hectoring air; while Mr. Birchmore stood with his hands in his coat pockets, undemonstrative and submissive, apparently accepting with meekness all that the other advanced, and only occasionally interpolating a remark or a suggestion to which Slurk would pay but slight or impatient attention. Both were evidently talking in a low tone; for, though they were not more than fifty or sixty yards from where I sat, I could not catch a single word, or even so much as an inarticulate murmur, unless by deliberately straining my ears. But I did not need nor care to hear anything; what I saw was quite enough to startle and mystify me.

After a few minutes the two interlocutors moved slowly on up the path and were soon beyond the field of my mirror. But the unexpected scene which I had witnessed did not so soon pass out of my mind.

I got up from my table and began walking about the room with the restlessness of one who cannot make his new facts tally with his preconceived ideas. Who and what was Slurk, and how had he obtained ascendency over a man like Birchmore? Certainly it could not be a natural ascendency. Birchmore must have put himself in the other's power. In other words, Slurk must be blackmailing him. And this was the trouble was it?—this was the mystery? It was an ugly and awkward business, certainly; but the main question remained after all unanswered. What was it that Birchmore had done to give Slurk a hold upon him? and had that act, whatever it was, compromised his daughter along with him?

For now that I gathered up in my memory all the hints and signs which had come under my notice in relation to this affair, I could not help thinking that Kate's attitude had in it something suggestive of more than mere filial sympathy with her father's misfortune. In that misfortune or disgrace she had a personal and separate, in addition to a sympathetic, share. And yet in what conceivable way could a low villian like Slurk fasten his grip upon a pure and spotless young girl? And what a hideous thought—that such a girl should be in any way at his mercy! The more I turned the matter over in my mind the more ugly did it appear. No wonder that father and daughter had warned me away.

Some men in my position, having seen thus far, might have shrunk back and given up the enterprise. But I was not in that category. I was more than ever determined to see the adventure to its end—nay, to gain my own end in it too. The conditions of the contest were at all events narrowing themselves down to recognizable form. It was to be a trial of strength mainly between myself and Slurk—between an educated, plucky Englishman and a base German ruffian—between one, moreover, who had right, moral and legal, on his side and love as his goal—and one armed only with underhand cunning and terrorism and aiming at nothing higher than the extortion of money. This was the way I read the situation, and I flattered myself that I was equal to the emergency.

Upon consideration, however, I decided to alter my intention of asking Mr. Birchmore about his valet. It was tolerably clear that he was not in a position to give me any information; and, besides, I had already learned everything except the particulars. Those particulars, if I did not succeed in discovering them unaided, must be extracted from Kate. She would not withhold them from me if I questioned her resolutely and directly, enforcing my inquiries with disclosure of the knowledge I had already obtained. This, then, should be my next step. I sealed up my letters, locked them in my desk and, it being now nearly seven o'clock, I went down to supper.

(To be Continued.)

The Law's Delay.

The tardiness of justice works often very grave injustice, and a striking instance of it has just come to light in Nebraska. Some two years ago R. C. Childs, of Beatrice, was sentenced to the penitentiary for grand larceny. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court which resulted in the reversal of the sentence and an order of judgment in the prisoner's favor. Unfortunately for him, however, while awaiting the action of the Supreme Court he had served out his whole sentence, except two days, and moreover been crippled for life by the hard labor to which he had been condemned.

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EASTER DAY LORE.

FANNIE EDGAR THOMAS WRITES CONCERNING ITS OBSERVANCE.

It Did Not Originate with Christianity. Its General Observance Abroad—Some Old Time Customs—A Pretty Legend of the Easter Egg.

A wholly religious observance, as Easter now is, it did not originate with Christianity. It was one of the four season festivals, dedicated to spring, named for the Saxon goddess Eastre and devoted to invocations in behalf of vegetation and festivals of rejoicing for the rebirth of the year. The poetic suggestion was adopted by the Christians in the First century, and as early as 162 was the source of ecclesiastical controversy as to its true time and mode of celebration. The Passover, as a feature of the celebration, was the first bone of contention. The decision to ignore it was given at the great council of Nice in 325. Not till the Fourteenth century was the Easter date fixed by the edict of Pope Gregory XIII, and even then it continued a "movable feast."

The earliest Christians kept the Friday following the Passover date as a peculiarly solemn crucifixion fast or vigil, representing the lying in the tomb of our Lord, and celebrated the Resurrection on the following Sunday, after which the festival was treated in manners diverse as the tastes of man. Primitive Christians were accustomed to greet one another with the words, "Christ is risen today," bowing to the response. "Christ is risen indeed."

By our forefathers it was continued till two weeks after the day when the "Hocktide" pageant was held. This festival, in consequence of its riotous tendency, was suppressed by order of Queen Elizabeth.

"Lifting" or "heaving," "rope binding" and "Easter eggs" are among the Easter customs alike in time and country. So universal was the first that even kings and queens were not exempt from the humiliating conditions, and thousands of droll tales are extant of its effect upon grave dignitaries. Two men or women joined hands across each other's wrists, and the person was heaved across and lifted or often carried a long distance till the desired ransom was paid.

"HE IS RISEN INDEED."

Young beaux bore along the roads charming white chairs floating in flowers and ribbons, whereon pretty lasses were forced to sit, be lifted high as arms could reach and kissed freely on descent as ransom. Men were privileged to take off women's shoes also.

The celebration of Scriptural plays and "mystery" games, archery and ball playing were favorite Easter amusements. Even women engaged in Easter "football" in those days of feminine restriction. The celebrated "Pepper-gate elopement" is the story of the pretty daughter of a certain mayor, who, while busy with the sport, was borne off by her lover, while the unwilling parents-in-law were engaged in watching the game at the other end of the field.

Even clergymen played ball with the people on Eastertide for tansy cakes and puddings. (Tansy was largely used to signify the bitter herbs of the Paschal feast.) Bishops kicked Easter eggs over the commons with the boys and tossed the colored symbols among the choir youngsters in the church, after which bacon, which the Jews hated, was eaten. Clergymen also told funny stories in the pulpit to make the people laugh, to indicate the revival of merriment among them.

In Paris Jews were stoned through the streets and finally one of their number captured, borne to a church and beaten "for the deeds of his ancestors." Mohammedans slew animals in the streets, letting the blood flow through the gutters, in which men and women wallowed, working themselves into a perfect frenzy. In Ireland, among the better classes as well as the superstitious, it is the custom to rise betimes to see the "sun dance" (the shadow of the sun dancing in water).

Faith she dances such a way
No sun on Easter day
Is half so fine a sight.

In England the Easter holiday is second in interest to Christmas. Schools and universities close, work ceases, courts adjourn, parliament rises. In Switzerland bands of Tyrolese musicians, with torches and guitars and flowers crowning their wide brimmed hats, traverse the country singing Easter carols, being rewarded by the tender courtesy of the villagers and the presentation of Paschal eggs bearing colored mottoes, landscapes, etc. In Japan the German Christmas customs are followed.

In all countries benevolence has been more or less associated with Eastertide. In Chester, England, exist the "Bread and Cheese lands," an endowment of several acres by two maiden ladies, twins, for the furnishing of provisions to the poor on Easter day, the image of the twins and memorial figures being inscribed on the cakes. In some parishes the clerk on Easter morn carries white cakes and hot cross buns as offerings to households, to be reimbursed by a small gratuity. In one county yearly fairs are held, giving criminals free shelter for one month of probation.

Rome is the center of all Easter magnificence. A description of the pontifical mass and pageantry, and the illumination of St. Peter's, would read like a royal fairy tale.

The dyeing and cracking of eggs has ever been universal. Even in Scotland, where pageantry is generally suppressed, boys spend the day in kicking, throwing, dyeing and eating the gayly hued ovoids.

A pretty legend of the Easter egg is as follows:

In a tree near the tomb which was chosen as the place where Christ should

WHEREON PRETTY LASSES WERE FORCED TO SIT.

be laid a beautiful bird built a nest like a mossen cup. Upon the day of the entombment it held four eggs of ivory white, upon which the bird with motherly faithfulness was sitting. Hearing the shuffling of feet and sounds of weeping in the narrow path beneath, startled, she hopped upon the edge of the nest, and peeping down saw the dear Lord in burial dress, with white, sad face, and hands and feet cruelly pierced, whereupon she set forth a loud and piercing wail, and all night long crooned a grief song like the weeping of lonely wind among firclad hills. But when the moon had risen and a glittering angel came and rolled away the stone, and Christ came forth in living luster from the cave's gloom, then the heart of the bird was so filled with delight that she burst forth into a song of joy that like spears of fire mounted and soared and shot up even to the gates of heaven. The angel, hearing both songs, blessed the sweet bird, saying that hereafter at Eastertide her eggs should be changed in hue to the most brilliant red and gold and blue to remind her of the Lord's recognition for her sweet sympathy.

FANNIE EDGAR THOMAS.

The Date of Easter.

What fixes the date of Easter each year, and why isn't it, like Christmas, the same date every year? Easter is the first Sunday after the full moon that occurs on or next after March 21, and if the full moon fall on the 21st Easter is the next Sunday. Of course, if the date were the same each year, the day would be Sunday only once in six years. Some of the early Christians did fix the date in this way, while others used the present way.

But in the year 325 the matter was brought by Constantine before the council of Nice, and it was evidently thought best that the anniversary of the event which changed the Sabbath from the seventh day of the week to the first should always fall upon the first day, for they, deciding between the two days then in use, selected for the whole church the method which would bring Easter always on Sundays. Since that decision Easter cannot fall earlier than March 22 nor later than April 25 in any year. These dates are called the "Easter limits." Easter occurred on March 22, 1818, but cannot come again on that day until 2285.

Amenities.

Mrs. Muslin—I was really quite concerned for you this morning during the Easter sermon, Mrs. Poplin.

Mrs. Poplin—Indeed. How so?

Mrs. Muslin—I was so afraid that you couldn't hear well. You see, your sitting is so far back of my pew.

Beneath Her.

Mrs. Spangle—Did you notice Mrs. Muslin's Easter bonnet?

Mrs. Bangle—Yes, I saw what it was, but I wouldn't notice it.

SHE COMPREHENDED.

Wives May Not Understand the Seal Question, But They Do Sealskins.

Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.]

"I wish you would tell me all about the Behring Sea difficulty the newspapers are talking of so much," said Mrs. Snaggs to her husband. "I'm so ignorant about these things, and yet I think women ought to take just as much interest in them as their husbands, don't you?"

"I do, indeed," replied Snaggs, "and I'll take great pleasure in explaining it to you. In the first place the dispute is between the United States and England, and it turns upon whether this country can prevent the catching of seals ——"

"Oh, I see it exactly now," Mrs. Snaggs interrupted gleefully. "Queen Victoria is afraid she wont get enough sealskins for English women to wear if Mr. Blaine doesn't let Englishmen go fishing for them."

"Yes," her husband resumed, "you are getting to understand the question. Now, last season there was a modus—"

"Oh, I know! Modus is the Latin word for mode, isn't it? The mode last season was quite a long sealskin; it was real becoming, too; but if you remember, you wouldn't let me buy one. You said we couldn't afford it? Why couldn't we afford it, dear? I'd look so well in a sealskin if I do say so myself."

"As I was saying," Snaggs resumed, but ignoring his wife's question, "as I was saying, England refuses to renew the modus vivendi under which last season's catch was regulated, and—"

"It does really seem a pity to kill the innocent seals to get their skins doesn't it?" Mrs Snaggs interrupted again. "They do look so cunning in the water. I saw some of them in Central Park. Their coats were so glossy and shiny when they came out of the water and climbed up on the bank. You saw them too, didn't you?"

"Yes, I saw them. I'm glad you understand the Behring Sea question so thoroughly," Snaggs added, as he put on his hat to go down street. "I was afraid you wouldn't."

"Oh, you men think women can't grasp these public questions," his wife replied, proudly, "but they can when they put their minds to it."

And Mrs. Snaggs resumed her labor of "working" a yellow dog on a red sofa.

CARRYING OFF A CITY.

The Live Infusoria on Which Berlin is Built Are Moving Away With It.

From the Chicago Herald.]

When Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg, the famous traveler and scientist, delivered his inaugural address to the University of Berlin in 1856, he began by saying: "The realm of the 'infusoria'—I beg pardon, I mean the realm of intuition"—on which his audience greeted him with an all-round burst of laughter and clapping of hands and cries of "Bravo!" and people were heard to say: "His mouth utters involuntary that which is uppermost in his soul." For the soul of Ehrenberg was full of infusoria, so far, at least, as the knowledge of infusoria was concerned. He had found out that the city of Berlin was built, not in a morass, as the telegraph has lately erroneously told us, but upon a vast layer of infusorial shells. When about the same time a number of houses in a part of the city of Berlin gave way and threatened to tumble down, and nobody could find out the cause of their crumbling away, Ehrenberg gave the explanation that a vast layer of infusoria, having grown tired of their subterranean seclusion, had started on a forward move, which had dislocated the superficial strata on which the houses stood that were threatened with collapse. And now we are told that another lot of houses at Berlin, namely, in the Stendel street, in the suburb of Moabit, shows signs of collapse. Insufficient drainage is now said to be the cause of the disturbance. But if poor Ehrenberg were alive yet he would surely stand up for the honor of his infusoria against drainage ideas, and with the assistance of his microscope, and instrument which he was the first to bring to great honor and authority among scientists, he would surely find another colony of infusoria, which, dissatisfied with their underground darkness, started out on a journey toward better quarters. By the by, in the whole of the Mark Bradenburg to a distance of 100 miles around the city of Berlin the ground is made up of shells of infusoria.

Primogeniture in the United States.

A lawyer in the Washington Post, says that the law of primogeniture is still in force in the district of Columbia. The law of the district is the old English law, with the various enactments of the commission which formerly governed the district and of Congress superadded. Says he: "The whole is an uncodified, conglomerated mass of legislation, most confusing to the courts and counsellors who attempt to administer it. Only the other day I had occasion to look up the law of inheritance, and I find that the old statute of James 1, providing that the eldest son shall inherit to the exclusion of other children, is still in force. I may be wrong, but I failed utterly to find any repealing statute, in which case primogeniture is still the law of the district.

Beware of the Cheap Thimble.

Girls who sew for a living often suffer from soreness in what is sometimes called the thimble finger, and serious inflammation and swelling is often the result. No sewing girl or woman should let herself be tempted by the low price of thimbles, which are composed of lead or something equally injurious. Silver or plated thimbles are very much the best and safest, and when these are too expensive a good substitute can be found in a highly burnished steel thimble. For practical, everyday use this latter kind is the most convenient, but pewter or lead should never be used, especially by people whose flesh is slow to heal after a scratch or cut.

Thirty Dollars.

Campbell's $30 suits can't last forever, as he has not enough cloth to hold out until every person that wants one is supplied. They are selling fast and giving great satisfaction. Call at No. 88 Government street and investigate.

Get prices from Victoria Lithograph Company for lithograph work before placing your orders.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION.

How Slavery Was Abolished in the Northern States.

New Hampshire abolished slavery by the state constitution adopted in 1783. Vermont did the same in 1777. Massachusetts in her constitution adopted in 1780 incorporated a clause which, as the supreme court of that state held, abolished slavery on her territory. Pennsylvania passed a gradual emancipation act March 1, 1780. By the terms of this act all persons born in Pennsylvania thereafter became free at the age of twenty-eight years. Rhode Island passed a law that all persons born in that state after March, 1784, should be free. Connecticut provided in the same year for gradual emancipation. New York did the same in 1799, and in 1817 passed a further act decreeing that there should be no slavery in the state after July 4, 1824. This act freed 10,000 slaves. In 1840 there were 674 slaves still held in New Jersey, and in 1850 there were 236 though a gradual emancipation act was passed there in 1804.

How to Treat a Person in a Fit.

This takes two persons at least. One should run for medical aid. The other should place the patient flat on his back, loosen his clothing if it is tight and rub for circulation. The hands are usually clinched, with the thumb inside the fingers. Loosen the fingers, spread out the hand and rub vigorously on the wrist.

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Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto.

WONDER IN WELLAND!

A Representative Farmer Speaks.

MR. C. C. HAUN.

The following remarkable facts are fully certified to as being undeniably correct in every particular. Mr. Haun is well known in the vicinity, having resided here over fifty years, and is highly respected as a man of the strictest honor, whose word is as good as his bond.

As will be seen from his letter, four physicians had attended him, and it was only after he had given up hope of cure that he decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters on the recommendation of a neighbor who had been cured of a similar disease by its use. Mr. Haun writes as follows:

DEAR SIRS,—I think I have been one of the worst sufferers you have yet heard of, having been six years in the hands of four of our best doctors without obtaining permanent relief, but continually growing worse, until almost beyond hope of recovery, I tried your Bitters and got relief in a few days. Every organ of my body was deranged, the liver enlarged, hardened and torpid, the heart and digestive organs seriously deranged, a large abscess in my back, followed by paralysis of the right leg, in fact the lower half of my body was entirely useless. After using Burdock Blood Bitters for a few days the abscess burst, discharging fully five quarts of pus in two hours. I felt as if I had received a shock from a powerful battery. My recovery after this was steady and the cure permanent, seeing that for the four years since I have had as good health as ever I had. I still take an occasional bottle, not that I need it but because I wish to keep my system in perfect working order. I can think of no more remarkable case than what I have myself passed through, and no words can express my thankfulness for such perfect recovery.

C. C. HAUN,
Welland P.O.

In this connection the following letter from T. Cumines, Esq., a leading druggist of Welland, Ont., speaks for itself:

Messrs. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto,

GENTLEMEN,—I have been personally acquainted with Mr. C. C. Haun for the last 20 years, and have always found him a very reliable man. You may place the utmost confidence in anything he says with regard to your medicine. He has on many occasions within the last four years told me that it was marvellous the way the Burdock Blood Bitters had cured him, and that he now felt as able to do a day's work as he ever felt in his life. Although quite well he still takes some B. B. B. occasionally, as he says, to keep him in perfect health.

Yours truly,
THOMAS CUMINES,
Welland, Ont.

The steadily increasing sale of B. B. B., the length of time it has been before the people, and the fact that it cures to stay cured, attest the sterling merit of this monarch of medicines, the people's favorite blood purifier, tonic and regulator.

EVERY PRETTY GIRL

who wants to be well dressed and delightfully comfortable during the spring and summer months will wear the

"HEALTH BRAND"

Undervests, made in special light weights and beautiful new styles for this season.

They can be bought at every first-class Dry Goods store in Canada.

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CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized, Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there, is thus able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties. We have secured the services of Mr. R. H. Cavill, formerly of Swansea, where he was for five years connected with the Swansea Smelter. Mr. Cavill's practical experience as manager for the past 17 years, in some of the foremost mines and mills in California, Arizona, Mexico and Central America, together with his Swansea experience, gives him a thorough knowledge of the treatment and best methods of working refractory ores.

OFFICES

VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade, Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

KASLO CITY

The Centre of the Great Kootenay Mining District in B.C.

This young and thriving City is situated on Kootenay Lake at the mouth of Kaslo River, within close proximity to the famous Kaslo and Slocan mines.

The discoveries during the present year of numerous mines of remarkably rich ore and great width on Kaslo river and east of Slocan Lake are well known to the public. They have attracted the attention of capitalists and miners all over the continent, and there is no question that these mines, which are tributary to KASLO CITY, will receive more attention than those of any other section of Kootenay.

A spacious hotel has been built for the accommodation of travelers. Stores and other buildings have also been erected. The townsite is being cleared and streets graded so as to forward the large amount of building that will be in progress as soon as material is secured for construction. A trail has been built to the mines, which will be replaced by a wagon road as soon as the work can be prosecuted. The grade to the mines is an easy one. An application for a charter to build a railway line into the mines from Kaslo will be made at the coming session of the Legislature. Everything is being done that circumstances will permit to give easy access to the mines and furnish supplies for the miners. KASLO CITY will have a large population this summer. It will become the supply depot for the richest mining section yet discovered in British Columbia. Unlike many mountain towns, it is most favorably situated on a gentle slope from the waters of a sheltered bay on Kootenay Lake, and is supplied for domestic and manufacturing purposes, by a large stream of pure cold water.

If you wish to participate in the profits that enchanced values will bring don't fail to invest in Kaslo City. Lots are on sale at the offices of all the Leading Real Estate Brokers in the Province.

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ONE POOL TABLE, nearly new (5 ft. x 10 ft.) by Brunswick, Balke & Co., with balls, cues and usual fittings complete. Can be seen by applying to the steward at the Victoria Club Fort street, Victoria. au13 tf

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Major-General Herbert's Report on the Militia Force and Its Requirements.

Good Material, But Much in Need of Training and New and Modern Equipments.

The British Columbia Immigration Agents' Reports on the Past Season's Operations.

From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, April 9.—Major-General Herbert, commanding the militia forces in Canada, whose report has just made its appearance along with the annual report of the Minister of Militia, writes in an out-spoken manner regarding the militia. With the exception of the dudish element in the force his remarks will be appreciated by all Canadians. The general is by no means over-critical in his observations, but shows that he has made a careful study of the whole question and is thoroughly conversant with the subject on which he writes. Following are some of his observations:

CHANGES IN THE PERMANENT CORPS.

Special mention is necessary of the permanent corps quartered at Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Victoria, B. C. Early in February, 1891, in consequence of repeated evidences of disorganization, I made an inspection of the company of Mounted Infantry at the former station. The condition in which I found it was such that no measure short of complete and radical reorganization could have been of any avail. With the title of the Canadian Mounted Rifle Corps, it is now formed into a troop of cavalry, of the type I believe to be best suited to that region, and placed under the command of Captain Heward, late Cavalry School Corps. At my inspection in October it left little to be desired, and an entirely new spirit seemed to prevade all ranks, while the cost to the public has been reduced by about $1500 a year.

The condition found to exist in the late company of Mounted Infantry, within one month of the publication of last year's annual report, and within four months of a special inspection by the Adjutant General, confirmed me in my decision, to set aside the practice of receiving reports from commandants of schools, and to assume personally the responsibility for report, which is inseparable from the duty of an inspecting officer.

The strength of C Battery, Regiment Canadian Artillery, at Victoria, B.C., had in October last fallen to 53 non-commissioned officers and men. As recruits could not be obtained in British Columbia, it became necessary to send out drafts from the eastern provinces. These to the number of 53 non-commissioned officers and men arrived there on the 7th October, 1891.

The state of the labor market in British Columbia is such as to render a regular supply of recruits impossible in that province, and the Department must look forward to being obliged to maintain the strength of this battery by constant drafts from the eastern provinces.

THE SNIDER.

The Snider rifle and carbine, with which the militia is armed, is at the best an obsolete weapon, but in the condition in which it exists, in more of the regiments of the active militia, it has no claim whatever to be classed as an arm of precision. A large number are of the earliest mark of converted Enfield rifles. Their sights and rifling are completely worn out, and it is no exaggeration to say that in many cases a smooth-bore musket would be a more accurate weapon. For upwards of 20 years they have had the roughest possible usuage. A considerable number of Martini-Henry rifles are in store, and it would appear desirable that these should be issued to the permanent corps, and be gradually introduced throughout the militia. The change must necessarily be gradual, since the issue of good arms is useless, without adequate provision for their care. Under the system at present prevailing, it is idle to expect that rifles, issued to the rural militia, can be kept in good order. Even in cities, where good public armories and paid government caretakers exist, the condition of the arms is in many cases far from satisfactory, since the caretakers are under no control. The only system under which proper care can be insured, is that now existing in the militia of the United Kingdom, where the caretakers are part of the permanent paid staff of the militia regiment, and are amenable to military discipline. The commanding officer can then be held responsible for the Government property entrusted to his charge.

THE EQUIPMENT.

The equipment in use in the active militia is also obsolete in pattern, and a large proportion perished from age and severe usage. There is not a battalion that could turn out in complete marching order on a given day, though many have, at their own expense, provided some of the most necessary articles. Moreover the equipment does not exist in store, which it would be necessary to issue in the event of a grave emergency. I have not inspected a single battalion in which the men's boots would have stood one months' active service, or a regiment of cavalry or battery of artillery in which the saddlery and harness could be expected to bear a similar strain.

THE ARTILLERY.

In the matter of artillery material, the Militia is very deficient. The eighteen field batteries are armed with guns which are still good, but there is no reserve of guns, nor is there a spare gun wheel to be had nearer than Woolwich. Of heavy guns the Dominion does not posses a single modern specimen. Of the armament handed over by the Imperial Government, a large portion could not be mounted, and a part could not be fired. Those at Victoria, B.C., loaned by the Imperial Government, are not at present fit for service. There is no sufficient reserve of ammunition.

DEFENCES.

The subject of defence Gen. Herbert promises to deal with in conjunction with a committee of militia officers, a proposal which the Government has approved of. And, as other matters in connection with defence appear to demand enquiry by a higher body, the General concludes "the time seems to have arrived when a fresh enquiry should be made into the working of the Militia Act, in order to ascertain how far it has provided an organization capable of adopting itself to ever-changing conditions and increasing responsibilities." Such an enquiry would furnish a fresh starting point and firm ground for those who are called upon to guide the policy of the Dominion on the question of the defence of its territory."

On the subject of "police duties of the militia," Major-General Herbert says: "During the past year the Militia has been called upon to assist the civil power in the protection of property in the City of Hull, on the occasion of a strike in the lumber trade."

THE ARTILLERY AHEAD.

The General regards the artillery as the most efficient branch of the force, the cavalry second, and the infantry lowest. He urges more practical drill for the city corps and the establishment of a volunteer reserve for each battalion, as in the event of national emergency there exists no ready means of completing the skeleton battalions to the strength of effective tactical units. Every battalion should have issued to it arms and accoutrements for its full war strength. The custody of arms so distributed would not entail a heavier expenditure on the Government than does the present system, and a great source of confusion would be removed in the case of an emergency.

EXCELLENT MATERIAL.

In conclusion the Major-General says: "Powerful in physique, intelligent and eager to learn, the militia at present contains the unorganized elements of a strong national force. Moreover, in the men of the Rural Militia, there exists that capacity for adapting themselves to circumstances, and 'handiness,' engendered by practical acquaintance with camp life, in their ordinary avocations which is a most valuable quality for a soldier in the field. What is required is system and organization in every department."

AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION.

The annual report of the Department of Agriculture has been reduced in size to the smallest of all the departmental reports. There is little of interest in the volume just issued. The report of the experimental farms, the report of Sir Charles Tupper and the statistics issued in connection with the census and other matters from time to time leave little of importance for the minister's report. There are, however, a couple of items which particularly refer to British Columbia and which are given below.

MR. SUTHERLAND'S REPORT.

Mr. Sutherland, the agent at Vancouver, B.C., reports a considerable increase over last year in the number remaining in the country, and a marked decrease in the number going to the United States. This he attributes to the fact that nearly all the free lands suitable for farming, on the Pacific coast sites, are taken up or held by capitalists, and a depression in business caused large numbers of mechanics and laborers to come north seeking work in British territory. Mr. Sutherland states that as the lands available and suitable for farming become each year further away from the Canadian Pacific railway, and so from easy access, it is very desirable that as much land should be opened up by the Dominion Government for settlement as practicable. The amount of land placed under crop last year exceeded that of 1890 by about 20 per cent. Considerable progress was made in clearing and cultivating the land for fruit growing, and thousands of young fruit trees were planted out. Ordinary fruit ripened well, with the exception of plum, cherry and pear trees, which were partially destroyed in bloom, owing to the cold weather. Interesting details respecting the mainland will be found in Mr. Sutherland's report, and his tables shows the nationalities, occupation and destinations of those passing through his hands.

WHAT MR. JESSOP SAYS,

Mr. John Jessop, the agent at Victoria, B. C., furnishes a report dealing largely with all matters of interest connected with the island of Vancouver and immigration thereto. He reports agriculture as making progress in all settled portions of the island, and new localities opening out on the west coast. He reports large areas as leased on Queen Charlotte and contiguous islands for lumbering purposes. Fruit-growing, mining, lumbering and fishing are the chief occupations for the immigrants to apply themselves to, in each of which, with care and industry, there is every probability of eventual success. There is a tendency for the laborer to remain in the city with an expectation of employment rather than go a few miles up the island with the certainty of work on a farm. The building industry in Victoria he represents as being very brisk and as a consequence there is no lack of employment for mechanics, but he does not recommend those who are doing well elsewhere to go to Victoria in the expectation of bettering themselves. Mr. Jessop's report gives a great deal of information useful to the immigrant, and deals with facts as they are. SLABTOWN.

Skill Brought to Perfection.

Prof. Dorenwend of Toronto, the greatest Hair Goods Artist on this continent, is now visiting Manitoba, N. W. T., and British Columbia, with his immense stock of fine Hair Goods Coverings for either ladies or gents in Wigs, Toupees, Switches, Bangs; Curly, Wavy and Plain Fronts, etc. (See his advertisement in this paper, also large posters and hangers for dates, days and places where he is stopping. Don't miss this chance; go and see how natural and attractive looking you can be made, and baldness, plain and thin hair will be with you a thing of the past. In Victoria he will be at the Driard house for one week, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. April 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23. *

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

PRINCESS DARINKA.

A Woman Who was Almost Worshipped by the Montenegrins.

A Paris correspondent writes as follows: In a great melancholy palace washed by the waters of the Venetian lagoons, beautiful Princess Darinka of Montenegro has just breathed her last. It is impossible to imagine a more poetical apparition than this woman, who, during the time of her short reign was honored, nay, almost worshipped as a saint, by her rough Montenegrin subjects. A few years ago, when I had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with the Princess, she was still one of the loveliest women whom it had been my fortune to meet. She looked so etherial and spiritual that she reminded one of the portraits of saints in the leaves of an old missal, and the enthusiam and adoration she had aroused in the breasts of her faithful mountaineers seemed but natural.

Her marriage to Prince Danilo—the first temporal sovereign of Montenegro, the country having previously been governed by princes-archbishops who wore the miter instead of the princely crown—was quite a romance. Handsome young Vladika Danilo lost his heart to the fair daughter of a wealthy Triestine merchant, Csuvikitch by name, and bearing down all objections to the unequal match by his iron resolution, led the fifteen-year-old Darinka to the altar on February 13, 1859.

The war between Turkey and Montenegro was in its wane, but shortly after the marriage of the Prince the hostilities were renewed with greater violence than ever, and the women of Montenegro caused a banner to be embroidered in Ragusa whereupon the exquisite features of the new Princess were traced in silks and gold. "She will be our guiding saint in this holy war and will lead our husbands on to victory," they said, as they presented the banner to the sovereign.

On the battlefield of Grahova, however, the flag was sorely torn by bullets, one of them piercing the little white hands crossed on the breast of the image, and cutting in two the taper finger on which was the wedding ring. This was considered a very evil omen by the superstitious Montenegrins, who declared that it betokened Prince Danilo's speedy death.

This popular prediction was soon to be realized, for in 1860, on August 13, as Danilo and his beloved consort were passing through Cattaro, on their way to Perzanio, the Prince was shot in the back by one Those Kadisch, a member of the Vladiken family of Kadondik fame. The despair of the Princess can better be imagined than described. She prostrated herself over her dying husband's body, and could hardly be separated from him even after he had expired.

Her strength of mind and her soothing influence over the Montenegrins, nevertheless, prevented a revolution from breaking out, and it was owing to her energetic efforts that Prince Nikita, Danilo's nephew, was proclaimed without bloodshed as the ruler of the country.

I well remember the day when, seated in the dimly lighted boudoir of her Venetian palace, the unfortunate Princess related to me the tragedy of Cattaro. Coming from her lips, it was so impressive and moving that I shuddered as I listened to her passionate words. A grand creature, indeed, was this woman, who for so many years had kept in her heart the remembrance of her murdered love as vividly as during the days when she was his own cherished wife?

10,000 FEET OF FISH.

Remarkable Geological Discoveries in Northwestern Colorado.

From the Rocky Mountain News:

Superintendent W. C. Hart, of the Northern division of the Colorado World's Fair Mineral department is back in the city, having returned from a trip to the north-western part of the state. During his absence Mr. Hart made investigations leading to one of the most remarkable geological discoveries ever known in the West. Vast fish beds covering hundreds of square miles in north-western Colorado are brought to light and cannot fail to awaken great interest in scientific circles. The beds, so far as traced by Mr. Hart, extend a distance of 150 miles in the region of the Green River country, and were traced to points more than 100 miles towards the interior of the state. Scientists have known of the existence of primeval deposits of fish in Wyoming, but for the first time a discovery of similar character is reported in this state. The beds are 150 to 200 feet thick. To the ordinary observer their origin would remain forever a mystery.

How untold millions of fish could be piled in distinct layers over a large area of country which is now 5000 to 10,000 feet above sea level is a problem which might stagger the most profound geologist. After a careful investigation Mr. Hart has arrived at a theory which at least appears plausible. According to his theory there was a time when the region of the fish deposits formed the shore of a salt water ocean. As the tides swept the waters against the rocky shores marshes were formed on the opposite side of the rocky barrier. The tides surged against the barrier with such force as to throw the fish into the shallow waters. Owing to the heated temperature of the air the water in the marshes evaporated before the tide again returned, leaving the fish to expire in the mud.

The next flow brought a new supply of fish, and after many centuries the beds of to-day were formed. The deposit of each return of the tide is distinctly marked in the cliffs and on the sides of the canyons of the mountain streams. The deposit was raised to its present elevation by the same hidden forces which formed the mountains.

Seeing is Believing.

Go to any first-class furnishing house and ask to see a Rigby Coat. Blow through the cloth and assure yourself it is porous, feel the goods and see if you can discover any difference between that and any other tweed, then ask for a glass of water and pour over it, and note the astonishing result, after which act as your judgment will direct.

In the Spring Time.

Purify your blood by using London Hospital Sarsaparilla. 100 doses for one dollar. Cochrane & Munn, prescription druggists, corner of Douglas and Yates streets. Sole agents. *

FRANK L. CLINDENAN.

SOME CALL IT A MIRACLE!

Canadian and American Physicians Were Defeated—A Boy's Extraordinary and Dangerous Condition—Neighbors and Friends Astonished—He is Cured—Paine's Celery Compound does the Work.

Amongst the wonderful and remarkable cures effected by Paine's Celery Compound, during the last few months, that of young Frank L. Clindenan stands out prominently as a proof of the healing and restorative qualities of that most extraordinary remedy.

It is now a case of great prominence, owing to the fact that the boy's family is well known around the town of Welland Port, Lincoln County, Ont., and the whole story is vouched for by Mr. W. W. McKeague, the popular Welland port druggist. The remarkable circumstances have given rise to great excitement throughout Lincoln County, and have induced the sick and suffering of all ages to use the same agent that restored to perfect health a dear son who was terribly afflicted.

The following testimony from the boy's father, Mr. Walter Clindenan, will deeply impress the reader with the fact that no other agency on earth could have produced such astounding results:—

"Three years ago last February my boy, ten years old, was taken with what the doctors called catalepsy. Three doctors informed me that there was not any hope for him. Last April we tried a specialist in Buffalo, but he got worse and had fits—two in one day. On the 28th of May I called on my druggist, W. W. McKeague, and he recommended Paine's Celery Compound, and when my boy had taken four bottles he was entirely well."

Yours truly,
WALTER CLINDENAN.

Desiring to have fuller information before publishing Mr. Clindenan's letter, we communicated with Mr. McKeague, who was acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, and can now give the reader a few extracts from the popular druggist's letter. He says:—The first time the boy came into my store his mother was with him, and told me that her boy took fits; and it so happened he had one while in the store. He stood perfectly motionless, did not fall or froth at the mouth, but you could yell at him to the top of your voice, and he could not hear. His mother told me if he was putting a cup of tea to his mouth, and got it half way up and a fit came on, he would hold it in just that position until recovered from the fit.

"The first doctor told the family it came from catalepsy; another said it came from the stomach, and treated him, but he got no better. They took him to four or five different doctors, but none of them helped him, and the fits came on more frequently. They took him to a specialist in Buffalo (specialist on fits alone); he gave them medicine for him, and after he had the bottle about half gone he got worse; he would froth and fall down when the fits came on, something he never did before. A short time after this the mother was in my shop, and told me all about it. I persuaded her to take a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound home to try it. This remedy did the good work, and it has made a wonderful change in him. I believe the diagnosis of the second physician was right, and that the trouble came from the stomach and nerves."

The Latest.

Photographs on handkerchiefs, book marks, etc., will not break, wash out or fade, see samples at Jones & Co., 60 Yates street.

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RAILWAYS.

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TIME TABLE NO. 15.

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Tuesday, October 20th, 1891.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING SOUTH. HEAD UP.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Sat. and Sun.	STATIONS.	Miles from Wellington.	GOING NORTH. READ DOWN.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Sat. and Sun.
	Ar. 12 30 P M	Ar. 5 58 P M	VICTORIA	78		8 00 A M	Dp. 2 30 P M
	12 50	6 54	RUSSELL'S	71		8 04	2 34
	12 10	6 44	ESQUIMALT	75		8 14	2 44
	11 45 A M	6 19	GOLDSTREAM	68		8 30	3 00
	10 50	4 34	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	47		8 34	3 04
	10 30	4 14	MOPER'S MILLS	43		9 44	4 14
	10 19	3 59	KOKSILAH	39		9 57	4 29
	10 12	3 49	DUNCAN'S	33		10 07	4 39
	10 00	3 36	SOMENOS	28		10 12	4 44
	9 36	3 12	CHEMAINUS	16		10 29	5 01
	Dp. 8 34	Dp. 2 14	NANAIMO			11 50	6 14
	Ar. 8 20	Dp. 1 59	WELLINGTON			12 14 P M	Ar. 6 30
						Dp.	Ar.

ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a single fare, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for three days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a single fare where such fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent
oct1

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY —THE— HIGHWAY OF THE WORLD.

DAILY THROUGH TRAINS —TO ALL— EASTERN POINTS,

$5 and $10 cheaper than by any other line. Passengers booked to and from all

EUROPEAN POINTS

Tickets now on sale for

ROUND THE WORLD EXCURSIONS,

Good to go in either direction.

For time tables and full information apply to
D. E. BROWN, Asst. Gen. Fgt. & Pass. Agt., Vancouver, B.C.
ALLAN CAMERON, Fgt. & Pass. Agent.
Corner Government and Fort sts., Victoria, B.C.
aug1

QUICK TIME!!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO —AND— ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to EXPRESS TRAINS, affording superior accommodations for SECOND-CLASS Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservations etc., call upon or address
THOS A. GRAHAM, Dist. Pass. Agent
No. 110 South 10th St., Tacoma, Wash
E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Fgt. and Pass. Agt.

FROM TERMINAL OR INTERIOR POINTS —THE— Northern Pacific RAILROAD

Is the line to take TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (no change of cars) composed of
DINING CARS, unsurpassed,
PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of late equipment,
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are Free holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and
ELEGANT DAY COACHES.
A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.
Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, England and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains routes and other details furnished on applications to any agent, or
A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, 121 1st St. cor Washington, Portland Or
G. G. CHANDLER, General Agent, Headquarters Building, Tacoma, Wash.
E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria B. C.

STEAMBOATS.

HO! FOR THE EAST!!

The Upton Line of Steamships

GOOD PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION

$300!! $300!! $300!!

Round Trip to Yokohama, Kobe and Hongkong, good for six months, only $300, including all stop-over privileges, sailing monthly from Victoria.

SS. ZAMBESI

Sails 1st April, via Honolulu.

SS. BATAVIA

Due 15th April.

Passengers are assured of every attention, comfort and civility while on board. For further particulars and every information apply to
F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., Agents.
131 Government street, Victoria, B.C. jy8

C. P. N. CO.'S STEAMER

MAUDE

CAPT. ROBERTS,

WILL LEAVE SPRATT'S WHARF —FOR—

Alberni & Barclay Sound Ports ON The 1st and 15th of each month AT 6 P.M. SHARP.

COMMENCING ON SATURDAY, APRIL 16

For freight or passage apply at office of the Company, Wharf street, Victoria, B.C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.
ap1-2w JOHN IRVING, Manager.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

CARRYING UNITED States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

FOR HONOLULU

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Tuesday, April 12, 1892, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, Without Change.

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Iron Steamer Alameda..... THURSDAY, April 28th, 1892, 2 p.m. Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.
JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS. General Agents
ov7

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER ISABEL

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after November 19th, '89, Until further notice, The Steamer ISABEL will sail as follows:

CALLING AT WAY PORTS:

Leave Victoria for Nanaimo.....Tuesday, 2 a.m
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday 7 a.m

For freight or passage apply on board. oct17

Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship Co.

TIME CARD.

VICTORIA ROUTE.

STEAMSHIP CITY OF KINGSTON

8:00 a.m.....*Lv Tacoma Ar.....5:15 a.m.
10:15 a.m.....Lv Seattle Lv.....3:00 a.m.
1:30 p.m.....Lv Pt Towns'd Lv.....11:45 p.m.
4:30 p.m.....Ar Victoria Lv†.....8:30 p.m.

PORT TOWNSEND (MAIL) ROUTE.

11:00 p.m.....*Lv Seattle Ar.....3:00 p.m.
12:30 a.m.....Lv Pt Madison Lv.....2:10 p.m.
.....Lv Kingston Lv.....
3:00 a.m.....Lv Pt Gamble Lv.....11:00 a.m.
4:00 a.m.....Lv Pt Ludlow Lv.....10:00 a.m.
6:00 a.m.....Ar Pt Towns'd Lv†.....8:00 a.m.

SNOHOMISH RIVER ROUTE.

7:00 a.m.....*Lv Seattle Ar.....2:00 p.m.
8:45 a.m.....Lv Edmonds Lv.....12:30 p.m.
10:30 a.m.....Lv Muckilteo Lv.....10:45 a.m.
11:00 a.m.....Lv Everett Lv.....9:45 a.m.
12:00 m.....Lv Marysville Lv.....9:30 a.m.
2:00 p.m.....Lv Lowell Lv.....8:00 a.m.
3:00 p.m.....Ar Snohomish Lv†.....7:00 a.m.

*Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Saturday ‡Daily except Monday.

Snohomish River steamer leaves Tacoma, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 6:00 p.m. Steamer City of Kingston makes close connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.
ja18 G. G. CHANDLER, G. F. & P. A., Tacoma, Wash.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails, FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

Umatilla - - - - April 18

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE No. 17,

Taking effect April 1, 1892.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock, a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 10 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby Island Friday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. JOHN IRVING, Manager.